THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following exquisite lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in this State, and are presented as they sprung impromptu from her swept lyre.

"Do you remember, dear cousin, in conversation yesterday, we both expressed a belief in the instinctive attraction of congenial souls to each other?"

There is a strange mysterious power,
Uniting hearts—a potent spell—
Which often works in one short hour;
From whence it is I cannot tell.

Seas may divide them, years may roll,
Perchance they seldom meet again,
But still an impress on the soul
Of each will evermore remain.

Oh! 'tis a sweet, tho' mystic tie—
Congenial spirits feel the bliss—
And their fond hearts entranced would lie
Content to know such joy as this.

If time and change did not occur
To all who dwell beneath the skies,
Such souls would seek their treasures here,
Nor ever higher wish to rise.

Why should some spirits upward spring
To greet each other all unsought?
Why swifter than a swallow's wing,
Turn from another all untaught?

From the New York Citizen.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

[By a Distinguished Officer in the United States Navy.]

He sleeps all quietly and cold,
Beneath the soil that gave him birth;
Then break his battle-brand in twain,
And lay it with him in the earth.

No more at midnight shall he urge
His toilsome march among the pines;
Nor hear upon the morning air
The war-shout of his charging lines.

Cold is the eye whose meteor-gleam
Flashed hope on all within its light;
And still the voice that, trumpet-toned,
Rang through the serried ranks of fight.

No more for him shall cannon park,
Or tents gleam white upon the plain;
And where his camp-fires blazed of yore,
Brown reapers laugh amid the grain!

No more above this narrow bed
Shall sound the tread of marching feet,
The rifle volley, and the clash
Of sabres, when the foemen meet.

And though the winds of autumn rave,
And winter snows fall thick and deep
Above his breast—they cannot move
The quiet of his dreamless sleep.

We may not raise a marble shaft
Above the heart that now is dust;
But nature, like a mother fond,
Will ne'er forget her sacred trust.

Young April o'er his lowly mound,
Shall shake the violets from her hair;
And glorious June, with fervid kiss,
Shall bid the roses blossom there.

And round about the droning bee,
With drowsy hum shall come and go:
While west winds, all the live long day,
Shall murmur dirges soft and low.

The warrior's stormy fate is o'er,
The midnight gloom hath passed away;
And, like a glory from the East,
Breaks the first light of Freedom's day.

And white-winged Peace, o'er all the land,
Broods like a dove upon her nest;
While iron war with slaughter gorged
At length hath laid him down to rest.

And where we won our onward way
With fire and steel—through yonder wood
The black-bird whistles, and the quail
Gives answer to her timid brood.

Yet oft in dreams his fierce brigade
Shall see the forms they follow far,
Still leading in the furthest van—
A landmark in the clouds of war!

And oft when white-haired grandsires tell
Of bloody struggles past and gone,
The children at their knees will hear
How Jackson led his columns on!

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

More Comments of the Republican Press.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

"It is unsatisfactory to both North and South."

[From the Buffalo Commercial.]

"We sincerely hope that the plan will be repudiated, and that Congress, now that it has finally obtained a report, and got the whole subject again in its own hands, will speedily adopt some more practical and feasible plan by which the whole country can be brought together upon a just and enduring basis of peace."

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

"It is in reality a scheme to postpone the restoration of the late rebel States to 1870, or, in other words, to a point of time subsequent to the next presidential election. It holds these States as 'territories,' by dictating terms to them. It holds them as 'States,' by calling them so, and by giving them a vote upon a constitutional amendment. It mixes things up in a most absurd manner, and all for the sake, not of peace and harmony, but of controlling the presidential canvass of 1868."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

"As a means of restoration and pacification it is not decidedly pertinent or clearly practicable. It may do better for a party platform than Sumner's programme, as developed on the first day of the session, but there is no happy stroke of statecraft in it, and it will be taken by the country as a lame result of five months' strenuous effort. It is wanting in the essentials of a clear, simple, and conclusive policy, and does not fully meet the demand of the country for guaranties of peace, liberty, credit, and Union."

[From the New York Evening Post.]

"What the country expected from Congress was a practical scheme for hastening the re-establishment of all the States in their full constitutional relations. This report produces a plan which must inevitably put off this end, so strongly desired and demanded. Does any one believe that the Southern States will accept the proposed constitutional amendment? Certainly they will decline; they will say, 'Let us see what the next elections in the North will develop. This Congress may recommend the amendment; the next Congress, which is to be chosen in the fall of the present year, and which may meet on the 5th of March, 1867, may be of a different mind; it may repeal all that this Congress has enacted; we had better wait.'"

Hon. J. P. Scales.

The Carrollton (Miss.) Conservative says:

On Monday last, 2d instant, all that was mortal of this distinguished gentleman were consigned to their last resting place in Evergreen Cemetery.—Capt. Scales was well known throughout the State, and enjoyed the acquaintance of nearly every citizen in Carroll county, and we are proud to say, "none knew him but to love him."

Death heeds not what wreck he makes when his sythe goes forth to slay, or he would have spared a little longer one whom the whole community loved and honored so much. The deceased was a man of strong social feeling, and his straightforward, upright ways had won for him the friendship of all who knew him. He was a kind husband, a good father, an accommodating neighbor and a good citizen.

Mr. Scales was lately Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Mississippi Legislature, and stood high in the confidence of the people of the State. He leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his untimely and irreparable loss.

Mr. Scales was a native of North Carolina, and a brother of the Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham county.

NAMES OF PRISONERS OF WAR,

Who died at Camp Douglass, Ill., during the War, belonging to North Carolina Regiments.

For futher information in regard to disease, date of death, No. of graves, &c., address E. S. Jordan, Undertaker, P. O. Box 2625, Chicago, Illinois. Remains can be disinterred and sent home in metalic and zinck cases.

Feb. 1863.	Co.	Rgt.
11, Montouth, Geo	H	60
March.		
7, McConnell, E W	B	39
Oct.		
4, Anderson, John	F	64
10, Teague, Jack	A	62
12, Millard, Barney	F	62
15, Reaves, Avery	E	62
16, Sellers, Jacob	C	62
18, Shelton, Jas L	A	62
20, Presnell, A J	C	62
23, Hill, B F	F	62
24, Gray, J T	D	62
Nov.		
5, Galloway, R M	B	62
5, Hill, G W	F	62
6, Moore, Wm	H	64
9, Pless, A	I	62
11, Davenport, Chas	B	62
11, Wade, J E	D	62
13, Sawyer, John	C	64
16, Long Jno F	I	62
17, Hopkins, John	D	62
17, McCabe, L B	B	62
26, Allen, R H	H	64
30, Mason, P	I	62
Dec.		
2, Lookado, J W	H	62
4, Hill, John A	F	62
4, Morgan, C	E	64
7, Hatherly, Pleas.	D	64
7, Dolton, W W	F	62
8, Grant, Wm E	B	62
8, Melton, J W	F	62
8, Anderson, Milt.	F	64
9, Watson, E	H	62
21, Watson, Geo H	G	62
21, Blanton, G N	H	62
26, Fisher, Thom B	B	14
28, Hetherly, A J	B	64
30, Hooper, Tom	G	62
30, Cloud, J E	E	14
30 Huffman, R C	C	11
Jan. 1864.		
5, Hillary, Isham	D	64
5, Crawford, D C	C	62
7, Barnett, J	D	64
7, Morgan, John	B	64
9, Spangler, Abe	G	14
10, Lance, Wm	D	60
12, Posey, G W	K	64
12, More, M	C	62
12, Holloway, James	H	62
18, Ratcliff, J M	C	62
28, Seavey, A H	F	62
20, McLoud, Jas H	D	62
20, Gulliland, B M	H	62
23, Scraggs, Nathan	E	69
23, Stroup, J R	F	60
25, Allison, J C	E	62
86 McGinnis, Jas	F	62
28, Wooten, S S	I,	62
29, Bates, S M	D,	62
29, Rodgers, M C	I,	64
29, Hyder, A R	F,	62
31, McElary, Jas	C,	62
Feb.		
4, Keeter, J C	F,	62
4, Hill, J B	F,	62
5, Helford, W P	F,	62
5, Heatherly, Sol	E,	62
7, Howell, David S	I,	62
7, Wallace, Jerry	E,	62
11, Arrington, Jos	G,	62
11, Hancock, Jas	K,	62
13, Harris, R W	B,	1
15, Brown, Alonzo	C,	62
16, Keeter, D A	F,	62
20, Simpson, J B	E,	62
21, Holcomb, John	E,	64
21, Northrop, Jesse	A,	90
23, Haney, J A	C,	62
26, Griswell, Miller	F,	62
29, Rice, J W	F,	64
March		
3, Buckner, Elan.	D,	64
6, Coward, J H	G,	62
7, Buchannan, L C	H,	62
8, Goldsmith, Wm	A,	64
11, Platt, H J	A,	62
14, Solmens, Wm	F,	62
15, Dalton, L C	F,	62
22, Waldron, J F	B,	64
25, Sanders, H C	D,	62
26, Heavener, J F	B,	5
31, Radford, R P	K,	29
April		
6, Bryan, J M	B,	65
11, Heatherly, S	B,	64
15, Tipton, Thos	A,	62
14, Freeman, Jas D	B,	62
14, Jones, Wm R	H,	62
16, Inman, Joseph	I,	62
20, Buckner, Noah	G,	64
21, Gribble, Jas,	D,	62
21, Platt, Chas L	H,	62
28, Herron, C	H,	62
24, Ramsey, J A	A,	64
May		
4, Patterson, E	K,	62
4, Caleb, A J	K,	62
10, Thompson, J W	F,	62
10, Framell, Craven	K,	62
12, Finch, Jno E	C,	64
14, McCall, F B	E,	64
16, Hooper, Wm C	G,	64
16, Shafford, Wm	I,	64
18, Johnson, Jno	B,	64
19, Case, Adam	B,	62
22, Smith, L	I,	62
23, Garton, W H H	I,	62
29, Boston, Jesse	D,	62
30, Buchanan, J W	H,	62
June		
6, Mahaffey, J S	C,	62
12, Thompson, R T	D,	62
19, Setters, John M	I,	62
20, Norton, H L	D,	60
21, Greenlee, A	I,	62
21, Deetz, A M	F,	62
23, Sentelle, J N	B,	64
23, Ash, Amos	H,	62
23, Myres, Jno	H,	62
April, 1864.	Co.	Regt.
25, Quisenbery, C	G,	64
25, Shepherd, J M	E,	62
25, Johnson, A W	G,	62
25, Benjaman, W	A,	62
29, Camaull, J B	B,	64
July.		
5, Stiner, A	C,	64
6, Bamving, D B	D,	60
12, Ruff, J P	A,	62
13, Staning, F M	I,	62
17, Beddingfield C B	B,	64
19, Brown, W J	A,	64
24, Robinson, John	C,	62
25, McCracken, D S	A,	62
25, Carpenter, A J	D,	62
26, King, W D	A,	29
26, Almond, G G	D,	62
27, Elliott, A L	F,	62
28, Price, John	H,	29
28, Hetler, Peter	Reserve	26
28, Cesson, J T	G,	62
29, Raider, Henry	I,	64
28. Blain, Wilson	D,	62
29, Chasplain, Ed	C,	62
30, Reid, Jas F	Reserve	1
30, Turner, Taa	Reserve	4
30, Flinn, W H	F,	62
31, Hill, W A	F,	62
August.		
4, Hill, Daniel	Reserve	9
4, Green, Wm	F,	62
5, Morrow, Jno	F,	38
8, Lackey, Newton	Reserve	11
9, Shipman, W R	B,	60
10, Dotson, Thad	A,	62
10, Debush, S	I,	64
11, Ray, John	A,	62
12, Merser, David	C,	62
13, Brooks, Geo	C,	64
13, Phillips, J W	F,	24
15. Daniels, H P	F,	64
15, Cockman, Wm	I,	69
15, Howell, J W	A,	62
16, Epley, Wm	F,	62
17, Pointexter, J R	Reserve	24
18, Arrington, W P	G,	62
19, Conley, Justice	F,	58
20, Evans, J H	I,	69
23, Grizzle, Jno	F,	62
27, Langston, J W	I,	52
19. Darnell, Virgill	B,	62
27, Penland, C M	A,	60
28, Parton, D M	A,	62
29, Smart, C	F,	62
30, Hanson, G P	I,	62
September.		
1, Norton, A W	A,	64
1, Mooney, Geo	A,	62
5, Caldwell, R	C,	62
5, Owens, Andrew	E,	68
6, Oxford, J J	Reserve	
8, Hendrews, S E	Reserve	
9, Green, Robt	K,	64
10, Rykard, R H	K,	62
10, Sea, Benj	A,	62
10, Helton, Jno	K,	64
11, Micca, Robt	I,	62
11, Dalton, A J	F,	62
12, Sturgison, S	Reserve	
12, Freeman, Geo	F,	62
14, Furgison, Robt	A.	62
15, Jones, A N	B,	62
Sept.		
18, Gragg, Dan'l	E,	58
22, Roberts, Benj,	C,	64
25, Bryan, Sam'l	H,	62
27, Walen, Archie	F,	64
29, Wade, Geo.	A,	62
29, Seagne, W H	Reserve	
Oct'r.		
1, Spencer, Eph,	Reserve	
2, Adams, John,	do	
3, Parker, Sam'l	E,	58
1, Adkins, Jeff,	B,	58
4, Dulap, W,	I,	64
7, Atkison, Henry,	Reserve	
7, Buckner, Jos	G,	64
10, Mathews, Wm D,	B,	62
6, Chck, W,	I.	64
13, Reese, James,	I,	62
13, Davenport, S S	B,	62
14, Hannah, H,	A,	62
14, Wilson, Jos,	E,	62
16, Wild, Fred	D,	64
20, Byron, M M	H,	62
18, Galtry, W A	Reserve	
21, Rodgers, Wm M	A,	62
21, Peck, Geo	C,	64
20, Ruffin, T	B,	5
26, Roan, Jno R	D,	62
Nov'r.		
1, Smith, Seth	K,	1
2, Pagett, Thos	E,	24
4, McElroy, Jno F	C,	62
6, Pourdexter, S	Reserve	
6, Woodruff, G W	A,	62
5, Gunter, S H	G,	62
12, Horn, Fred K	Reserve	
15, Craig J L	H,	38
Nov'r.		
16, Steadman, R M	B,	64
17, Hinson, Archie	I,	62
18, Treadway, H	C,	62
18, Maracle, Alex	C,	64
20, Chasten, Alf	K,	62
27, Little, Tilman	F,	29
27, Brown, G A	Reserve	
28, Checks, Jas	do	
30, Farnsworth, J W	I,	64
Dec.		
2, Rogers, M T	B,	62
5, Young, J A	G,	62
5, Sanders, L	D,	64
5, Bryant, John	Reserve	
5, Walker, R P	G,	38
5, Edney, Chas	E.	6
6, Loughter, J J,	B,	64
7, Cockerhan, H	Reserve	
9, Rigsby, Barney	C,	64
10, Lenwing, J H	C,	62
10, Cook, Sol T	G,	62
12, Carpenter, Levi	C,	111
12, Howell, John	H,	58
13, Bryant, J C	K,	62
10, Wood, Peter B	Reserve	
13, McDonald, L	A,	29
15, Baker, Henry	Reserve	
17, Rains, Rob't	E,	62
18, Reese, J G	Reserve	
18, McClure, W R,	A,	64
19, Hemhill, Wm	G,	62
20, Price, Wilson,	K,	64
19, Hubbard, W M	Reserve	
20, Bagnell, J A,	K,	62
22, Hendren, Jno L	Reserve	
Dec.		
22, Bignel A,	Reserves	
24, Griffy, Owen	F,	64
23, Kitspatrick, F	A,	58
25, Juman, D L	I,	62
23, Elldridge, Wm	Citizen	
24, Turpin, Henry A	C,	62
26, Martin, Rob't V	E,	29
29, Bingham, Owen	D,	64
28, Green, Wilk	K,	64
28, Crowder, L M	D,	64
25, Elldridge, Jno	Citizen	
30, Francis, Jno W	I,	62
31, Crawford, Wm	G,	62
Jan. 1865.		
2, Dills, A J	H,	62
3, Edwards, R C	D,	64
3, Stepp, Wm	K,	60
3, Heatherly, Sol	B,	64
3, Whitmoore, A J	K,	62
4, Shipmash, A	Reserves	
4, Griffin, E C	F,	22
7, Shelton, Thos W	C,	62
10, Baker, Riley	Reserves	
12, Hawkins, E	G,	62
13, Bruce, Jno	E,	61
13, Hudson, Henry	Reserves	
14, Jones, S S	D,	62
14, Cabe, Wm J	D,	62
18, Brendle, W D	D,	62
18, Bray, Reuben	Reserves	
20, Watson, Jas A	G,	62
20, Ash, Marcus L	H,	62
20, Redmond, L H	K,	60
21, Hice, B F	A,	62
22, Davis, Wm W	Reserves	
23, Morrison, J	A,	29
22, Parker, H J	Reserves	
23, Ruth, Wilson	D,	60
26, Petter, J N	Reserves	
26, Lang, E W	F,	62
28, Williams, T M	B,	62
28, Murphy, A	C,	64
29, Leinurg, Jno	C,	62
29, Bradley, Jas	E,	68
26, Tate, Jno	C,	62
31, Buckner, Jno D	C,	62
28, Ratcliff, Jas P	C,	62
23, Smith, A C	Reserves	
Feb.		
2, Cochran, Jas	I,	64
3, Elder, Smith	G,	64
4, Fowler, E L	H,	62
3, Morgan, A G	B,	64
7, Yoder, C	Reserves	
6, Pace, Jno	B,	64
7, Owens, J R	E,	62
9, Allen, B C	A,	29
10, Bogle, Wm S	Reserves	
11, Reynolds, H C	A,	29
13, Land, Thos	H,	64
13, Deboard, M B	Reserves	
15, Carpenter, Ben	B,	62
18, Wilbourne, H	Reserves	
22, Mason, Jno	I,	62
24, Pool, W D D	F,	62
19, Fox, Ambros	Reserves	
26, Carter, Ransom	I,	64
26, Thompson, Silas	F,	62
27, Clark, Jas A	A,	62
27, Rutledge, G G	H,	64
March		
1, Cash, Drury,	K	62
4, Jones, Thos	B,	62
4, White, Jas	F,	13
9, Luther, Allen	K,	29
7, Stenman, Jas	F,	40
9, Wood, G W	F,	64
10, Franklin, D	I,	62
11, McCabe, Thos J	C,	62
11, Orr, Geo	E,	62
16, Briggs, Jno	B,	15
17, McFaggard, D	C,	62
18, Boyd, Henry	B,	64
18, Webb, L C	H,	62
18, Smith, C L	C,	62
26, Wallace, F R	H,	64
28, Zankford, M	D,	64
28, Gunter, W D	H,	62
April		
1, Duck, J W	F,	64
10, Sawyer, Thos J	G,	64
24, Snyder, H L	C,	62
24, Dotson, J M	A,	62
24, Bryson, Saml M	H,	42
May		
2, Justice, W M	A,	62
3, Allen, Wm	E,	62
6, Taylor, Jas	C,	58
8, Bookaher, J C	C,	29
13, Haase, J	F,	58
18, Wooten, E R	B,	62
18, Marion, G	Reserves	
30, Woods, Ben A	H,	62
June		
18, Brown, E A	G,	62

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Petersburg *Index* furnishes the names of the following North Carolina soldiers who are buried near that city.

D. A. Morrison, Co. D. 51st N. C. T.
J. T. Davis, Co. E, 51st N. C. T.
T. A. Thompson, Co. E, 51st N. C. T.

These three are buried on the City Point road, in the edge of Blandford, near the Distillery.

Lieut. J. Glem Jeffreys, Co. I, 45th N. C. Regiment near Norfolk Road, just below the Iron Bridge.

J. Moore, Co. G, 64th N. C. T. Head board nearly destroyed. Killed 19th June, close to City Point road, and between that and the county road.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, has just taken his pupils on a trip to Morehead City. Our exchanges along the route speak of the kindly reception given to these untortunate children everywhere. Mr. Palmer intends, on his return, to remain in Goldsboro' with about thirty of his most proficient pupils for the purpose of giving a free exhibition for the benefit of the good people of that town and vicinity.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—This popular institution, we learn from the *News*, will be reopened on Monday the 21st instant, under charge of Rev. S. M. Frost.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—Judge Fowle, of North Carolina quite fills our idea of a judicial exponent of law without reference to persons or opinions. He takes the President's peace proclamation as a fact, and he allows its legitimate effect, without fear, favor or affection. He even denies the right of the President to limit the consequence of his Executive action by subsequent declarations, and the legal mind of the world will recognize the propriety of the decision.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RE-ORGANIZED.—Last Sabbath morning the Baptist Sabbath School was re-organized by the election of the following officers:

Superintendent—W. J. Palmer.
Assistant Superintendent—John G. Williams.
Secretary and Treasurer—R H Bradley.
Librarian—J. C. L. Harris.
Assistant Librarian—E. S. Lougee.

Progress.

MECKLENBURG SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring term of this Court is in session the present week. Several cases of larceny have been tried, and five negroes and one white man were sentenced to receive from 15 to 39 lashes at the whipping post, which sentence was duly executed. A negro woman was tried for killing a negro man on the plantation of Mr. Allen Stuart, in 1864. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the woman discharged.

CAPT. WM. M. STEVENSON.—This gallant gentleman, who lost his leg, by an accident at Goldsboro' about two weeks ago, reached his home, in Greensboro' on Saturday last.

IMMIGRATION.—We learn, from the Charlotte *Times*, that at a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, held at Trinity Church, Cabarrus county, N. C., a committee on Foreign Immigration in the Stathe of North Carolina has been appointed.

The object will be to aid our State in securing laborers, artizans, farmers and household domestics, which will supply a want that has been felt ever since our labor system has become disarranged.

LADY PRINTERS.—There is some prospect of quite a change in the gender of composing rooms in printing offices. In this city "*The Field and Fireside*" has lady compositors at the case, who are said to handle type nimbly as the masculines. In other Southern cities the same sex are usurping the art formerly plied only by males.—*Progress.*

The ladies of Raleigh gave Tableaux again in aid of the Stonewall Cemetery, which we learn was a perfect success.

MILITARY PRISON.—The military prison, lately in existence in the old arsenal building at the capitol, has been broken up and a new one opened at the fair grounds. Maj. Gee and others have been transferred to quarters there and we expect the prisoners find the change agreeable.

Raleigh Progress.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, we understand the board of directors were empowered to close the business of the bank in accordance with the provisions of the late act of the Legislature upon the banking question.—*Newbern Times.*

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN.—The Ashville *News* of the 3d says: Gen. Clingman returned home a day or two since. He is now in Jackson county looking after the mining interest of that section.

AN attempt was made by some fiend to throw a train off on the Western North Carolina Railroad last Saturday, but the obstructions were discovered in time and the designs of the wretch frustrated.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTE.—In accordance with the previous announcement, the ladies of this city, in large numbers, assembled at the Senate chamber, yesterday afternoon, with flowers, festoons and evergreens, whence they proceeded to the city Cemetery, and other places where our brave dead are sleeping, and decorated their hallowed graves. All the stores in the city, with one or two exceptions, were closed in honor of the day and the occasion.

At the Senate chamber, the ladies were briefly addressed by Seaton Gales, Esq.

Before leaving the Cemetery, they festooned with flowers the grave of Andrew Johnson's father, to testify their respect for the President and their gratitude for the magnanimous policy which he has adopted towards our unhappy section.

Raleigh Sentinel, 11th inst.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY.—Governor Worth, accompanied by Kemp P. Battle, State Treasurer, Ex-Gov. Morehead, Calvin J. Cowles, Esq., member of State Council, and the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, arrived here yesterday evening on a special train, on a pleasure excursion to Morehead City and Beaufort. They left this morning, and will probably return to-morrow.

The President and Directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, by whose invitation the North Carolina Railroad Directory came down, went down this noon to join them.

Newbern Times, 10th inst.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.—We learn from the Salisbury *Banner*, that a meeting of the Physicians of Rowan county, was held last week in Salisbury, for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society. Dr. J. G. Ramsey was called to the chair, and Dr. C. A. Henderson appointed Secretary.

The Artillery officer at Fort Macon received the deaf and dumb pupils who are visiting him with a salute of 6 guns!

NEWS SUMMARY.

SAVANNAH.—The Daily Savannah News and Herald of the 3d inst., says that the trial of James W Duncan, for alleged cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville, has been brought to a close, and the commission have determined upon the findings and sentence, but which will not be made public until passed upon by the department commander.

CONFESSION OF PROBST, THE MURDERER.—PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Probst, the condemned murderer, has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. His account of the murders agree with the general belief that he had no accomplice.

OIL WORKS BURNT.—PITTSBURG, May 7.—The Keystone Oil Works of Messrs. Weisenberger & Co., were destroyed by fire this afternoon, and four hundred barrels of refined oil were consumed. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000. Insurance $8,000. The origin of the fire was accidental.

CHOLERA AT N. YORK QUARANTINE.—NEW YORK, May 7.—A report from the hospital ship at quarantine to-day states that one new case of cholera occurred on Saturday and five new cases yesterday, from the steamship Virginia. There are now 112 cases in the hospital.

THE NEW SUNDAY LAW IN NEW YORK.—On Sunday, for the first time, the liquor saloons of New York and Brooklyn were closed in accordance with the provision of the new excise law. There was, as far as could be ascertained, the fullest compliance with the law. As a consequence, thousands of citizens adjourned to Fordham, Tremont, Morrisania and Jersey, or any place where there was a possible chance of imbibing. Many also procured a supply of liquor on Saturday, and passed the Sabbath in putting it out of sight. But there were no drunken men upon the streets, and the city was as quiet as could be desired by the most ultra Sabbatarian.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, who rose from his sick bed to resume his seat in the Senate, to vote to sustain the veto of the Civil Rights bill, has been obliged to return to New Jersey, and will probably never again be able to resume his seat.

A very distinguished statesman and orator in New York, is said to be preparing a thorough ventilation of all the acts of tyranny, oppression and cruelty of the Federal officers.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A gentleman who has been over a good deal of Piedmont Virginia informs us that the wheat crop was looking badly. In some cases the blue grass had obtained the mastery over the wheat, and was killing it out.

Fredericksburg Herald.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARISO.—The losses of foreign residents by the bombardment of Valparaiso are estimated as follows: American, $113,000; English, $194,000; French, $275,000, and German, $176,000.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following extract from the letter of a clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presents a very simple, and, he says very effectual preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:

The preventive is simple—a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week, in a cup of coffee or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked with cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum and an ounce of brandy or other spirits may be given, as follows, after being well shaken: A teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours.

The charcoal was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and but a single individual out of eight hundred was lost.

The clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau Court at Savannah, has absconded with the funds of the litigants.

A negro threw a stone at some ladies in the street recently in Mobile. He was shot dead for the act.

Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the Republican party, its foremost representative man, and the exponent of its best intelligence, got up in the House of Representatives yesterday and said he was credibly informed that, with free labor, cotton could be produced for *one cent a pound!*

Would it not be base flattery to call this man an ass?

OPENING OF A UNITED STATES COURT IN SAVANNAH.—SAVANNAH, Monday, May 8.—The United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia opened to-day, Judge Erskine presiding, and subsequently adjourned until Thursday next, when the constitutionality of the test oath will be argued.

Among the leading representatives of the Georgia bar present was Ex-Gov. Brown.

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—The following "card" appeared in the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of May 1st:

To the Voters of Mobile county:

On account of the strong public sympathy manifested on behalf of my competitor, Admiral Semmes, who performed very distinguished and gallant services during the late war, and to relieve my friends from embarrassment, I have determined to withdraw my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate.

GEORGE W. BOND.

CONGRESS ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.—The House has instructed the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, as well as the condition of the national banks generally, and to report what legislation is necessary. The committee has power to send for persons and papers.

New York Post, 8th.

The Florida and Alabama railroad is now running nine miles out of Pensacola. Its completion to Montgomery by next fall is expected.

The Memphis Argus proposes to inquire into the propriety of making a new State out of West Tennessee and North Missisippi, to be called the *State of Jackson*, with Memphis for its Capital.

THE TEXAS WHEAT CROP.—The crops throughout the wheat region of Texas are represented as promising beyond those of any past season at this period. Wheat will, it is thought, not bring fifty cents per bushel. O, for the railroads.—*Galveston Civilian, 21st ult.*

Gen. Beauregard and W. Adams have gone to Europe to negotiate Jackson Railroad bonds.—President Johnson has modified their paroles so that they can go and return.

A young lady in New Orleans is afflicted with a disease which the physicians have pronounced to be the ancient leprosy.

The dresses worn by Miss Lucille Weston in her character of "Camille" were purchased by her in Paris, and cost seventeen thousand dollars, including the importation tax and the jewels expressly used in the decoration of the robes

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.—Letters received in New York state that Bishops Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Whitehouse, of Illinois, of the Episcopal church, were in Rome on the 6th ult., and on that day had a private interview with the Pope of a most agreeable character. On the following day they had a private audience from Cardinal Antonelli, also.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies of both old and new school will convene at St. Louis on the 17th inst. One thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance. Mississippi packet companies, and several main railroad lines have agreed to convey the delegates at half fare. A religious convention, called by Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will meet at St. Louis at the same time.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of the State of Mississippi, will meet at Columbus, on the 26th inst.

Ex-President Pierce was confirmed a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by Bishop Chase, at Concord, N. H, on Sunday.

It is said that the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) have made arrangements for the purchase of the Wentforth-street Baptist Church in Charleston.

The Rev. T. W. Lewis informs the Southern Record, that the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) will shortly publish a weekly in Charleston to be called the Christian Advocate.

The M. E. Church (North) will be vastly benefitted by the centenary collections. Why does not the Southern Methodist Church inaugurate a similar plan?

The income of the New York churches during the present year exceeded eighteen millions of dollars.

The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is about to send three more "presbyters," with salaries of 100 pounds sterling each, to Hawaii, together with a staff of Sisters of Mercy.

The Baptist Home Mission Society has organized a thousand churches in the West since it began its labors. It has lately appropriated 48,210 for the Southern field, of which $41,735 have gone to the freedmen, and $6,475 to the whites.

At Pekin, China, a heathen temple has been purchased, the idols have been removed, and the building turned into a Missionary hospital.

The Catholic World says that within the last fifty years no church has been so prosperous in the United States as their's: "About two thousand churches and chapels have been built; an increase of one thousand eight hundred clergymen—mostly from abroad—one hundred and sixty schools established for the Catholic training of ten thousand boys and thirty-three thousand girls.

The Congregational Church of Enosberg, Vt., recently passed the following:

Resolved, That carrying milk to the cheese factory

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 17, 1866.

Death of the Hon. George E. Badger.

Our Raleigh exchanges bring us the sad but not unexpected intelligence of the death of that eminent Carolinian, GEORGE E. BADGER, who died at his residence in that city on the 11th inst.—Since the early part of 1863, when he was stricken down by paralysis while taking an afternoon's walk to a spring near the outskirts of the city of Raleigh, his health has been so enfeebled, that the announcement of his death has long been looked for; but notwithstanding this, it will cast a gloom over the whole State, for he was one of the most gifted men North Carolina has ever produced.

Mr. Badger was a native of the city of Newbern, and was born in the year 1795, and entered public life as a member of the Legislature from the borough of Newbern in the year 1816. He was subsequently a Judge of the Superior Court, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, and Senator in Congress. His last political service was rendered as one of the delegates from the County of Wake, (Gov. Holden and K. P. Battle, Public Treasurer, being his colleagues,) to the State Convention, which assembled on the 20th May, 1861, commonly known as the Secession Convention.

Mr. Badger's career in the Senate marked him as one of the great men of that body, and especially in the celebrated Kansas debate his speeches will be remembered as among the finest efforts which have ever found utterance in that Hall, and rendered American oratory renowned throughout the world. At the breaking out of the war, the defeat of the Whig party in North Carolina, having caused his retirement from political life, he was devoting himself to the practice of law, his principle field of operation being the Supreme Court at Washington, in which tribunal he was one of the ablest and most successful practitioners.

Mr. Badger, immediately upon the organization of the Convention of 1861, presented an Ordinance for the separation of North Carolina from the United States of America, in the shape of a Declaration of Independence, ignoring the doctrine of secession but based upon the grounds of revolution for causes set forth in the Ordinance. During the continuance of the war no stronger bill of indictment has ever been framed against the injustice and ill-treatment of the South by the North. This Ordinance was, however, defeated by an Ordinance of Secession, offered as a substitute by the Hon. Burton Craige of Rowan, by a vote of 72 to 40. Mr. Badger left the Hall on the defeat of the Ordinance, and was the *only* delegate who declined to vote for the Secession Ordinance. upon its final passage. He subsequently enrolled his name to the official copy on parchment, which was subscribed by all the members, and placed among the archives of the State.

Mr. Badger was possibly more distiguished as a lawyer and orator than as a politician, and in private life, a fine conversational talent; a rich vein of humor, added to a genial kindliness of nature, and a liberal hospitality, rendered his table and fireside the centre of social attraction.

The citizens of Raleigh held a public meeting on Saturday for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their distinguished fellow-citizen. Eulogies were pronounced by Hon. Chas. Manly, B. F. Moore and B. W. Lassiter, Esqrs. The telegraph announces that his remains were followed to the grave on Sunday by an immense concourse of citizens. The people of the State sympathize in these testimonials to her illustrious son.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Colonel Whittlesey, the Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, has thought proper to defend himself against an attack contained in a letter from the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, traveling with Generals Steedman and Fullerton. It will be seen by the letter of Col. Whittlesey, which we copy from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that this official answers the many serious charges contained in the *Herald's* letter against the Bureau officers in this State, by the very convenient and ready appeal to the notorious bad character of the paper in question. We are fully sensible of this fact, and would feel disinclined to take for granted the uncorroborated charges of that paper, but with its assertions confirmed fully by the official report of the two distinguished officers, appointed by the President to investigate the affairs of the Bureau in the South, Col. Whittlesey's special pleading will produce as much effect in covering the bad conduct of many of his officials, and in hiding his own short comings in the "painful occurrence," which happened on his plantation, as the guilty Macbeth's pitiable appeal to the ghost of the murdered Banquo to vanish.

Unwilling to do Col. Whittlesey any injustice we give his letter in full, as follows:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Headquarters Asst. Com., State of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 11, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have no time to answer the newspaper attacks on the Freedmen's Bureau, and those connected with it, nor do I suppose that any gentleman would think of attempting to exonerate himself from charges preferred in the New York *Herald*.

There is, however, one painful occurrence mentioned in the article quoted in your paper of this morning's date, of which, for the sake of truth and justice, I wish to give a correct version.

It is true that a colored man was convicted by Capt. H. James of burglary and sentenced to hard labor at ditching. The man escaped from the guard, and in attempting to arrest him, a white man employed by Capt. James fired upon him as he was swimming the river, having first ordered him to return to the shore and surrender. The whole transaction was reported to me, and I, hoping that the shot had not taken effect, returned the papers to await further evidence. Such evidence was afterwards obtained, and just at the time these *Herald* correspondents were in North Carolina I received the information that the negro man was actually killed, and an officer was ordered at once to investigate the whole matter and report upon it for further action. Such is the situation of the case. Proper steps have been taken to secure justice to all parties.

As to the other false charges contained in the article above alluded to, I will only say that no officer has, to my knowledge, neglected his duties, to engage in any private business, and if some have invested their money to assist those who are trying to revive the industrial interests of the State, probably the land owners who profit most by such use of capital will not be very eager to condemn them.

Very Respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Asst. Comm'r.

Col. Whittlesey has thus appealed to the public through the newspapers for his justification, in regard to this transaction. Without referring therefore to the unfortunate misunderstanding on his part of the question propounded to him by Gen. Steedman, when asked if he knew of any person in the military service now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department who is or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the department, or his very unfortunate answer thereto, we desire only to draw attention to his defence of his own action in the case of the negro killed by the clerk of his partner.

Col. Whittlesey says: "The whole transaction was reported to me, and I, hoping that the shot had not taken effect, *returned the papers to await further evidence.*"

To this the Commissioners reply by quoting the official endorsement as follows:

RALEIGH, March 28, 1866.

Respectfully returned, as the affair seems to have occurred at night, and, as the body of the negro has not been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. *No further action in the case seems to be called for.* By order of

Colonel WITTLESEY,
Asst. Com'r.

BEECHER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Whittlesey, since he has seen fit to use the press of the State for his defence, must not stop, but reconcile this conflict of statements. He can have the use of these columns. And to assure him that we are unwilling to suppress anything favorable to him, we give the following letter from Gen. O. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau, addressed to the Editor of the New York *Herald*, the day following the publication of the letter referred to in that paper:

NEW YORK, May 8, 1866.

ED. OF HERALD:—I have just received your article of to-day upon the Freedmen's Bureau. Allow me to say that Colonel Whittlesey, Captain James, Captain Seely and Maj. Wickersham are men who have for years sustained the highest character for integrity. Yours respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner.

We have written this article, as we published the report of the Commissioners, from no motives of personal ill-will to Col. Whittlesey or the other officers of the Bureau, but with the earnest desire to accomplish a great good and remedy a great evil. We are not personally acquainted with a single officer of the Bureau in the South. Although engaged in Raleigh during the past Fall and Winter in an official position, we never saw Col. Whittlesey to know him, and are prepared to write without personal prejudice. We have, however, been about in the State, and do know that much harm has been done by the Bureau, and the white and blacks not only have been much alienated by means of it, but great prejudice against the government has been created by the arbitrary exercise of power by some of its agents.

We publish this article as we did the report yesterday, with the hope that every freedman within the range of our circulation, will read or have read to them, how their fellows have been dealt with by the agents of the Bureau; how freedmen have been illegally taxed, imprisoned and made to suffer "revolting and unheard of cruelties." How a plantation under charge of the officers of the Bureau had been converted into a penitentiary for the confinement and hard labor of negro criminals, and in the attempt of one to escape from the illegal imprisonment, how he was shot down with impunity.

By giving publicity to these official statements, we desire to show the colored population that their true friends are the people among whom they were reared. Laws have been and will continue to be passed, conceived in a spirit of charity for their ignorance and liberality for their helplessness as will encourage them to seek their true welfare by habits of honest industry and the faithful discharge of their duties; their future condition depending entirely upon their industry and virtue.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Interesting Report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton.

We surrender much of our space to-day in order to publish the interesting report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States.—To-morrow we will publish, with editorial remarks, the "lame and impotent" defence of Col. Whittlesey, Chief of the Bureau in this State, to the charge of the New York *Herald* correspondent, in regard to the killing of the negro by the *Rev. Captain* H. James, the pious partner of Col. Whittlesey in elevating the condition of the negro, on their cotton plantations in Pitt County, with the light thrown upon it by the official report of these Generals.

The great length of the report compels us to omit that portion of it having reference to Virginia:

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8th, 1854.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

We have the honor to report that in obedience to orders of April 7th last, directing us to "inspect and report upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the military departments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas," that we have performed that duty in the departments of Virginia and North Carolina, and submit the following report of our observations. We thought it proper to communicate the result of our information in these States before proceeding further in the performance of the duty assigned to us.

It has been our endeavor to ascertain, by a thorough and impartial investigation, the manner in which the Bureau has been administered and conducted in these departments, and to observe the effect caused by it upon the relations between the white and black races. In pursuing our investigation we have endeavored to arrive at the truth, and we feel that we have succeeded in doing so by thoroughly examining and conversing with representatives of all classes of people, white and black, as well as those on duty in the military service and in the Freedmen's Bureau in said States. We have visited all the towns and cities of any importance, and the headquarters of each district of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, and have also taken advantage of every opportunity to converse with and obtain the opinions in reference to the Bureau of citizens whom we have met on the streets, at the hotels, and while travelling in the cars.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Having completed our duties in Virginia, we proceeded to the Department of North Carolina, and arrived at Raleigh on the 23d of April. Here we saw the assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for said State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, and obtained from him the following information as to the number of military officers and civilians employed, and the number of freedmen to whom rations have been issued since the first of December last in said State.

Commissioned officers in the military service:—One Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, seventeen Captains, six First Lieutenants, eight Second Lieutenants, one Chaplain.

MEDICAL DEPATMENT.

9 contract Surgeons at per month	$100 00
26 hospital attendants at an average pay each per month	11 25
19 civilian employees, clerks, agents, &c., at an average pay per month of	77 21
4 laborers at an average pay per month of	11 90

In addition to the foregoing enlisted men are detailed as orderlies, guards, &c., by commanding officers of the different military posts where officers of the Bureau are serving.

Rations have been issued as follows:—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
December	518	2,465	3,679	6,662
January	552	2,567	3,712	6,831
February	369	2,270	3,507	5,146
March	321	2,205	3,406	5,932

The same reasons that exist for issuing rations to the freedmen of Virginia, and the necessity for the continuance of this relief, apply to freedmen of North Carolina.

FEELING TOWARDS THE BUREAU.

We found the feeling towards the Bureau much the same as that already stated as prevailing in Virginia, except that there appears to be a more universal desire in this department on the part of all classes to have it removed. This feeling is no doubt attributable to the misconduct of many of the officers of the Bureau, such as working plantations, running sawmills, manufacturing turpentine and tar, &c.—operations which bring them, armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen.

CONDUCT OF THE AGENTS.

We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the Bureau, and in pursuing our inquiries on this point commenced with the Assistant Commissioner of the State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, to whom we addressed the interrogatory:—"Do you know of any person in the military service now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department who is or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the department?" He answered, "No." Subsequently he addressed us a note, hereto appended, in which he stated that, in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some other officers of the Bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note we addressed Colonel Whittlesey further interrogations, a copy of which is hereto annexed, to which he replied in a communication, also hereto appended, disclosing the fact that he is interested as an equal partner with the Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, formerly captain and acting quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt county, N. C. He also stated therein that Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District, N. C., is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne county, N. C., with a Mr. Potter, and that Captain Isaac Rosckranz, Commissary Subsistence, is interested with a Mr. Brooks, in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt county, N. C.

A BRIGHT EXCEPTION.

From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major Clinton A. Cilley, Superintendent in the Bureau, having charge of the Western District, embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the Bureau within his District with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those who had formerly been rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the District. Major Cilley is not interested in the cultivation of any plantation, or in any other business not directly connected with his official duties, and he has prohibited all officers serving under him within his District from engaging in any enterprise which would enable them to appropriate or control the labor of freedmen under their jurisdiction to advance their private interests. We attribute much of the order and contentment of the freedmen in the Western District to Major Cilley's judicious and honest administration.

BACK TO RALEIGH.

After completing our inspection of the operations of the Bureau in Major Cilley's district, we returned to Raleigh, where we remained one day for the purpose of further interview with Colonel Whittlesey; but he being absent we were obliged to address him certain interrogatories in writing, to which he afterwards replied as before stated.

AFFAIRS AT NEWBERN.

On the 27th of April we left Raleigh for Newbern, the headquarters of Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Bureau of the Eastern district of North Carolina. We at once proceeded to investigate the affairs of the Bureau and the conduct of its officers in this district. Captain Seeley was interrogated as to whether he was interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of lands or in any other private business requiring the labor of freedmen. He answered that he was not, except indirectly in manufacturing lumber, having purchased or being about to purchase with two of his clerks a sawmill about forty miles down the river. Dr. Rush, medical purveyor, U. S. V., stationed at Newbern, and a Mr. Potter, a citizen, were subsequently examined, both of whom stated that Captain Seeley, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district, entered into partnership with them, about December last, in a contract to cultivate the farm of Mr. George Collier, a citizen of North Carolina, near Goldsborough. They commenced operations by planting seven hundred acres of cotton and some corn; this work necessarily requiring the labor of a large number of freedmen. Dr. Rush stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Captain Seeley in this plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract. Mr. Potter stated that about a fortnight ago Dr. Rush, he himself and others had conditionally purchased a part of the interest of Captain Seeley, and that Captain Seeley still owned an interest in the plantation. Without being able to determine, from the testimony, how far Captain Seeley is interested in this plantation, it is perfectly evident that he prevaricated in his answer to our interrogatory.

FURTHER MISCONDUCT.

Captain Rosckranz, Subagent of the Bureau at Newbern under Captain Seeley, and Commissary of Subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper hereto attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as a part of their wages.

MISSING RATIONS.

In one of our interviews with the freedmen at Newbern some of them, who were employed in the Commissary department of the Bureau, stated that rations in bulk had been frequently taken from the supply warehouse at unusual hours, before the doors were open for the transaction of business, and hauled off in carts and wagons, and that on one occasion they had followed a cart containing four barrels of pork, to see if it went to the freedmen's ration house. They ascertained that it did not. We investigated this particular case. Captain Rosckranz stated that he knew nothing about it. His brother, a citizen, whom he has employed to act as commissary sergeant, stated that the four barrels of pork alluded to were ordered by himself to be taken from the storehouse to the building from which rations were issued to the freedmen, but that the driver of the cart had made a mistake and took the pork to the wrong place, a provision store kept by Mr. P. Merwin, and that immediately on discovering the mistake he had it rectified and the pork returned to the storehouse. Afterwards we called upon Mr. Merwin, who stated that at about the time Mr. Rosckranz said the pork had been sent by mistake to his store he borrowed four barrels of pork from Capt. Rosckranz, which he had not yet returned. He also stated that Capt. Rosckranz on that day, and after his examination before us, called at his store and requested him to return the four barrels of pork immediately. Mr. Merwin further stated that he had exchanged with Captain Rosckranz two barrels of brown sugar for two barrels of white sugar, and paid Captain Rosckranz five cents per pound for making the exchange.

THE REVEREND WIRZ.

Opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, there is a settlement composed exclusively of freedmen, and containing a population of about four thousand, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines and were located thereduring the war. They are living in small huts, built by themselves of lumber manufactured by hand; these huts generally containing but a single room, each of which is occupied in most cases by large families. The appearance of this settlement, recently scourged with the small pox, is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepit and helpless among them are supported by the government of the United States, and the remainder procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern, from fishing with small boats, huckstering, &c. The Rev. Mr. Fitz, formerly an army chaplain, presides over this colony as Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent river settlement. This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced revolting and unheard of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge. The outrageous conduct of this man was brought to our attention by a delegation of freedmen from the settlement, who called upon us and made statements in relation to his oppressions and outrages which we could scarcely credit. After hearing their statements we visited the settlement, convened the freedmen, investigated the charges against this man, and ascertained that he had been guilty of even greater wrongs and oppression than had been complained of. In addition to the testimony of the freedmen, we took the statements of four intelligent ladies from the North, who are teaching school in the settlement.

Among the many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent Fitz, we found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position in one case four, in the other case six hours; that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment of three months for a trivial offence, that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man who was arrested for debt shut up in the block house—the prison—for months, while his wife and two children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the smallpox, and took him from the prison under guard and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned until the next morning at nine o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz.—This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

FITZ'S TAXES.

The land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina and is held by the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property.—A tax which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the Bureau is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly they are either turned out into the streets or imprisoned, and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the Superintendent for non-payment of the tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied upon every little shop; two dollars on each fishing boat; five dollars on each horse and cart, &c. The failure to pay these taxes when due at once subjects the property taxed to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which his books were kept would have rendered a lengthy and detailed examination necessary to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to a question as to what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Captain Seeley told him, "I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement." He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, marked "E," in which he attempts to defend his conduct by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the Bureau.

CAPTAIN SEELEY SCREENING HIS SUBORDINATE.

In an interview we had with Captain Seeley that officer evinced a desire to shield Superintendent Fitz by stating that a great deal of what was said against him resulted from prejudice, notwithstanding he had the sworn testimony before him that the charges against Fitz were true.

BUREAU OFFICERS SHOOTING DOWN A FREEDMAN.

While at Newbern, investigating the conduct of the officers of the Bureau, and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employe of Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina, and the Rev. Horace James, formerly assistant quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt county. Mr. James, while in the United States service, was Superintendent of the Bureau for the district now under charge of Captain Seeley, and is now an agent of the Bureau, without pay, for the county in which he is planting. The circumstances under which this freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. James himself, were as follows:—The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Colonel Whittlesey and Mr. James, was arrested, tried and convicted by Mr. James, as agent of the Bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation.—While working out this sentence he ran away, and was pursued by James and his clerk, Boyden, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. Boyden ordered him to return, telling him that if he did not he would shoot, and the freedman disregarding this order, Boyden fired. Boyden states himself that he thinks he hit him, and as nothing has ever been heard of the freedman since it is generally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed and fell from the canoe into the river. These facts were stated in a letter forwarded to Col. Whittlesey, who returned it to Captain Seeley, with the following endorsement:—

RALEIGH, March 28, 1866.

Respectfully returned, as the affair seems to have occurred at night, and, as the body of the negro has not been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. No further action in the case seems to be called for. By order of

Colonel WHITTLESEY,
Assist. Com'r.

BEECHER, Assistant Adjutant General.

A number of freedmeen at Newbern expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which this case had been passed over without investigation; but as the plantation is quite remote from any public line of communication, we are unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.

AFFAIRS AT KINSTON.

On the 2d inst. we left Newbern for Goldsboro', and on the way stopped at Kinston long enough to learn that Captain Wheeler, agent for the Bureau at that point, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon quite a number of freedmen.

MORE FARMING.

At Goldsboro' the Superintendent, G. O. Glavis, Chaplain United States Army, is cultivating one farm on Government account, and is interested in cultivating two farms on his own account. This officer stated in his examination before us that he was not interested in the cultivation of plantations, except indirectly by loaning money to a Mr. Brooks, a friend of his from the North, who was engaged in planting, but we ascertained from Mr. Carr and Mr. Lane, citizens of the vicinity of Goldsboro, that he is interested and joined with them in contracts for the cultivation of their plantations. He and his friend Mr. Brooks entered into a contract with Mr. Lane to furnish rations and pay for forty laborers, and to provide eight good mules. Mr. Lane offered to furnish the land and to superintend in person the cultivation thereof, the crops to be equally divided, one half to Mr. Lane and the other half to Mr. Brooks and Glavis. Mr. Lane states that the enterprise failed after the freedmen had worked over two months; they then left, Brooks and Glavis having failed to pay them according to contract. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, shoes, &c., furnished by Chaplain Glavis, and but little or no money. A similar contract was made by Glavis and Brooks with Mr. Carr, who stated to us that Chaplain Glavis is paying the hands in "a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing."

SELLING FREEDMEN'S CLOTHES.

We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barham & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsboro', that they had sold at auction for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked "U. S." and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsboro' for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedman's Aid Society at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The Chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales two hundred and sixty dollars ($260), though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office from all sources amounted to one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents ($126 50.) He kept no books or even memoranda of moneys received and expended.

THE WILMINGTON AGENTS.

On the 4th inst. we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the Bureau for the Southern district of North Carolina, of which Colonel Rutherford is the superintendent. The Colonel has been here but a short time, and is not yet fully acquainted with the operations of the Bureau in his district. He was so unwell that he was obliged to retire while we were engaged in examining his office, and we have not since conferred with him.

Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster, and financial agent of the Southern district, is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed fifty-five freedmen. The Major stated that while he would not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the Southern people that the negro would work.

ONE WAY OF INDUCING INDUSTRY.

Major Charles J. Wickersham, sub-agent of the Bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them, unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard of punishments, putting them on chain gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Col. Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau, who are engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to supply and pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

ARBITRARY POWER OF THE BUREAU.

The arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines and inflicting punishments disregarding the local laws and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudice against the government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power, but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. At Goldsboro' the agent, Captain Glavis, imposed a fine of $25 on one freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us relative to this case, he stated that he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia, and the transference to the officers commanding the troops, of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
JAS. B. STEEDMAN, Maj. Gen. Volunteers.
J. S. FULLERTON, Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, lately in session at Norfolk, leaves no doubt of the speedy trial of ex-President Jefferson Davis. One of the Judges who is to preside at his trial having pronounced him guilty, the Grand Jury, of course, found a true bill upon the indictment sent in to them by the United States Attorney.

The adjournment of the Court to meet in Richmond, on the first Tuesday in June, in connection with the recent legislation of Congress, clearly indicate that the late capital of the Confederate States, will be the scene of one of the greatest State trials of the world. There is no truly national man in this country who would not have rejoiced had President Johnson placed the pardon of ex-President Davis as the crowning glory of his magnanimous and conservative policy to a noble but unfortunate people. Yet all will be delighted that the eminent but unfortunate prisoner has at least escaped the fatal terrors of a military commission.

Since a trial must be had, we could have wished, for the honor of the country, that its initial proceedings had been characterized by more dignity and honesty; that the jurors had been men of character and above suspicion and the presiding officer an upright and learned Judge, instead of a dishonored and ignorant political mountebank.

It appears, notwithstanding the disreputable zeal with which Underwood has labored to sit in judgment upon the distinguished ex-President, that Chief Justice Chase has avoided, with equal earnestness, any such position. What has been his motive in this, we are not prepared to say, but be that as it may, it seems to be settled that he will be necessarily compelled to preside on the occasion. Attorney General Speed will conduct the prosecution, assisted by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Wm. M. Evarts, of New York City. The defence is entrusted to Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York City. This at least insures that the trial will be something more than an idle mockery, which it most assuredly would have dwindled down to before Mr. Justice Underwood, as that now famous Judge, before the indictment, announced from the bench that he "was more guilty than WIRZ."

Mr. Chase possibly is as fanatical in his politics as Underwood, but added to the very exalted judicial position which he fills, and his eminent legal ability, his rulings and decisions will not only be made in presence of some of the great legal minds of this country, but will form an important page in the legal history of the age. These facts will compel at least a strict observance of all the proprieties on the occasion and insure to Mr. Davis the forms of an impartial trial.

As this trial will decide constructively the guilt or innocence of every citizen of the South of character and position, it is due that the composition of the Court and Jury, the progress and termination of the trial, shall reflect credit upon the administration of President Johnson and upon the government. Eight millions of people are brought to the bar in the person of Mr. Davis, and political questions never yet settled, are to be decided. We have no reason to hope, so far as the guilt or innocence of Mr. Davis is concerned, that Mr. Chase will sink the Politician in the Judge, or forget as presiding officer of the Court what he has so often reiterated during the last five years, in his seat in the Senate Chamber, or on the hustings, in reference to treason and rebels.

It is to be hoped that a just and fearless President will interpose to stay the executioner's hand if it should be invoked by the verdict of the jury. The prayers of myriads of pious, noble hearts and eloquent, Christian tongues will ascend to Heaven in humble supplication for his safe deliverance.

Trial of Maj. Gee.

It has been a matter of sincere regret to us, that we have been unable from want of space to furnish our readers with a report of this very interesting case, which has now been in progress for several months. The evidence in favor of this officer is very strong, even the testimony of those who attempted to fasten upon Major Gee expressions and acts of cruelty, has been rendered valueless to the prosecution, by their failure to connect them with that officer, and the evidence of those persons, from both the Federal and Confederate armies, who were connected directly or indirectly with Major Gee, show that the care and protection of the unfortunate prisoners who were under his charge, was his constant thought and effort. We publish a summary of the testimony of Colonel T. D. Meares of our city, who has been temporarily living in Rowan county, relating principally to Major Gee's connection with the firing upon the Federal prisoners, resulting in the death of Lieut. Davis and others, extracted from the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

Thomas D. Meares, Rowan Co., N. C., farmer.—Furnished wood for the prison at Salisbury. I was applied to by Capt. Goodman, who stated that the prisoners would suffer for fuel. I told him it would be impossible for me to cut for him. I got a letter from him that made me go to Salisbury again. I went into the prison yard and saw their condition, a good many barefooted without shirts and hats. I went back to Goodman and said I would put my hands to cutting wood. This was in early part of Oct. I think he said if I would get teams, he would prevent them being impressed. I cut 1,200 or 1,400 cords. Had three teams, 18 hands. About 500 cords were sent to the depot, a good deal is on the plantation yet. I got one receipt from Mr. Poe and no receipt for the balance. I made no contract with the Quartermaster.

I commenced delivering in ten days. I delivered at the station 13 miles from Salisbury. After a while the roads were so bad we could not haul. Goodman impressed wagons, had ten there at one time. I gave him a list of farmers for 7 miles around me.

Maj. Myers had notified me that I must consider everything impressed. We let him have 10 barrels for the use of the prisoners. I made a speech at the meeting to get supplies. I am satisfied that it was held while the prisoners of war were there.

I got to the prison after the outbreak occurred. I did not know Maj. Gee at that time. I was going home and heard the booming of a gun, and I knew what the reason of it was, because there had been a general rumor for some time that the prisoners were determined to break out of prison and lay waste the town of Salisbury, and it produced a good deal of excitement there. There had been a good deal of feeling against the officers of the prison, because provisions went into the prison and they could hardly buy anything in the market.

I got a revolver from a crippled Confederate soldier and went down to the prison. By the time I got there the thing was quiet. While standing at the gate a gentleman passed by, a Maj. Smith, and remarked to me; "There comes that damned fellow, Gee." Says I, "whom do you mean?"—Says he, "that's Maj. Gee, damn him: If I had been in command I would have slaughtered every rascal in this prison." Says I, "that's a harsh expression." Says he, that's pretty much the feeling here."

I understood from some of the bystanders that if the guns that the prisoners had were not delivered in five minutes, that the artillery and musketry should be opened on them, and I stepped up to the Major and said, "Major, what are you going to do about those guns?" As he started to answer me a gun was fired on the scaffold; he immediately jumped off and said that the first gun was fired and he would arrest the man who fired it. He went off and in some time I said, "what are you going to do with those guns in the hands of the prisoners?" He said there is no trouble about that; I am going to send in a guard and bring them out. I did not see him again for some days.

Q. Do you recollect about the citizens saying anything about Col. Hinton?

A. I heard several citizens remark that it was a great misfortune that a milk-and-water sort of a man was put there, and there was Col. Hinton, who if he had been put at the head of that post, never would have had this difficulty about the prisoners breaking out.

Q. Did you see Maj. Gee at the time?

A. I saw Maj. Gee rushing around to stop the firing. I saw him do nothing to prevent any further difficulty between the guards and citizens, except the order he issued to stop the firing.

The witness then gave a long account of the attempt of a Mr. Ayres to get beef in Virginia, which was unsuccessful. He corroborated the account given by Maj. Myers in his testimony, of the agreement that was made between him and Mr. Ayres.

The witness stated that he gave the government, while the prisoners were there, ten bbls. of flour and some beef; that he killed the cattle he had for his own private use, because of Major Myers' necessity.

Milling facilities were bad. Lumber was scarce. There were other parties hauling wood into the prison besides myself. I did not put less than 500 feet on the road. The railroad was not able to haul it as fast as I cut it; there were 200 cords at the time of Stoneman's raid. The road was bad, the rolling stock worse and the officers were generally worse than either.

Cross Examined.—I don't remember the reason for the rumors that the prisoners were going to break out.

Confederate Dead at City Point, Virginia.

From a letter to the Petersburg *Index*, from Frank. J. Tracey, Superintendent of Cemeteries, giving the names of Confederate dead buried at City Point, we find the following names of North Carolinians. The graves of these soldiers are in the large Cemetery. Each grave is marked with a substantial head-board, and can be easily identified at any time:

P. Strickland, Corporal 7th N. C. I., August 2, 1861.
J. C. Dungan, Co. F, 37th N. C., August 9, 1864.
Lewis Justice, 56th N. C., August 24, 1864.
John McKinney, Co. B, 49th N. C., April 4, 1865.
C. Whiteheart, Corporal Co. C, 56th N. C., August 24, 1864.
Henry A. Davis, Co. D, 12th N. C., April 24, 1865.
J. B. Thaggard, Co. C, 36th N. C., June 27, 1865.
Thomas Comlow, Co. K, 51st N. C., August 21, 1864.

Army News which is Good News.

It is now stated, says Forney's *Chronicle*, "on what is deemed reliable authority, that President Johnson is considering the propriety of discontinuing military divisions, departments and posts, and discharging all volunteer organizations, white and colored." We hope this is more true than the majority of Forney's statements. If we *are* to have soldiers in the South, by all means let them be regulars, who are all white people, commanded by officers who are soldiers, and not politicians.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—We learn that Maj. C. I. Wickersham, Assistant Superintendent, Sub District of Wilmington, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received instructions, through Col. Whittlesey, Commissioner for North Carolina, to issue rations, hereafter, to all indigent poor, white as well as colored. He has also received instructions to supply the poor class of farmers, those unable to purchase materials, with suitable seed, &c., for planting purposes.

By indigent poor, we mean those who are unable to gain a subsistance, and who are incapable of working. Of course the Superintendent will exercise his judgment in regard to claims presented him for rations.

STATE NEWS.

GUILFORD COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Times, writing from Greensboro', has the following:

"Near by are the classic grounds of old Guilford Courthouse, memorable in the history of the revolution of 1776. 'Twas here also that General Johnston, in May, '65, surrendered the last hope of the Confederacy. Many sad stories are told of that gallant old army of the West, after having marched from the banks of the Mississippi, fighting desperate odds inch by inch till it reached Greensboro'. Nearly all the young men from this part of North Carolina were in the army of Northern Virginia, and Greensboro', like all other Southern towns, exhibits the sad spectacle on its streets of many of its best citizens maimed for life. Guilford county, though one of the most unconquerable Union counties in the State, when the tocsin of war sounded was found among the foremost. From Williamsburg to Gettysburg the bones of her sons attest her devotion to principle. Since the close of the war, her people, thoroughly loyal and honest, have accepted the decision of fate, and gone to work with a will that must be crowned with success."

MASONIC.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing of the graves of Federal soldiers at Salisbury, adds:—"I should here state that those of the prisoners who were Masons are buried in another enclosure, each grave having its headboard bearing the square and compass, as well as the name, company and regiment of the dead."

GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—We are authorized to announce that Gov. Worth has appointed the following gentlemen his Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel: A. J. Dargan, of Anson, J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Walter Clark, of Halifax and Jno. M. Perry, of Carteret.

RESIGNED.—Col. J. T. Kennedy has resigned his seat in the State Convention, as one of the delegates from the county of Wayne. Dr. Thomas Person announces himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

RESIGNATION ELECTION ORDERED.—Duncan Kelly, Esq., member of the Convention from Bladen county, has resigned, and the Governor has issued a writ for an election, to fill the vacancy, to be held on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

The *Church Intelligencer* makes this announcement:—We have great pleasure in informing his many friends of the convalescence of the Rev. Mr. Everhart, till recently our associate in the care of the *Intelligencer*. There is now hardly a doubt of his speedy restoration to complete health. The prevalence of the cholera and the consequent annoyances to travellers may prevent his contemplated visit to Europe; yet the healthful airs of our own mountains will, we trust, be no less serviceable.

The camp of the freedmen near Greensboro' was abolished last week. Those of the negroes who were too infirm to rely upon their own exertions for a support were sent to the "camp" at Salisbury.

James Sinclair has been excommunicated from the Presbyterian church by the Fayetteville Presbytery.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house and contents of Prof. J. Hicks, of this county, was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights ago. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Tarboro' Southerner.

LITTLE WOMAN.—A woman weighing only 17 pounds, is exhibiting in Danville. She is from North Carolina.

Bills of North Carolina Banks.

There is in the possession of the people of North Carolina quite a large amount, in the aggregate, though small in individual cases, of the bills or notes issued by the Banks of the State. We presume that all the Banks are disposed to redeem their notes at their counters for what they esteem them to be actually worth. We learn that the Bank of Cape Fear, at its late meeting, resolved to redeem its outstanding bills in green backs at 25 cents in the dollar. We have good authority for saying that this is their value, or the extent of the ability of the Bank to pay at present. Few who are acquainted with the affairs of the Bank believe that it will ever be able to do more. We judge, therefore, it is advisable that holders of the bills of N. C. Banks would do as well to present the bills at the Banks as soon as possible, or, if they prefer to risk it, they can soon deposit them with the several Commissioners, who may be appointed to settle the affairs, and receive in the end the *pro rata* value of their claims.

Raleigh Sentinel.

CHARLOTTE.—Dr. Deems writing to the *Watchman* under date of New Orleans, April 30th, thus speaks of Charlotte: I wish Charlotte, N. C., lay in the route of my travel back to New York, for several reasons. One is that I like to be in Charlotte *generally*, and love my friends therein, the lady friends and the masculines, factors, editors, cashiers, professional and mercantile men. It's a brave little borough, and so enterprising. A clever fellow can go to Charlotte and make all the best kind of friends a clever fellow needs. But my special regret to-day is, that I am compelled to decline the polite invitation of our accomplished friend and contributor, Mrs. Fanny Downing, to deliver a lecture in behalf of the "Stonewall" Cemetery Association, of which she is President. The object of this association is to obtain funds to collect into a "God's-Acre," at Charlotte, the remains of her brave sons who fell in the late contest. One may well regret being deprived of the privilege of making his contribution to so pious an object. But their tombs will be built and garnished without me, and their memories cherished in all commerce ages by the lovers of constitutional liberty.

CROPS IN WESTERN N. C.—THE FREEDMEN, &c. An intelligent gentleman, who has recently visited several counties in Western North Carolina, states that the crop of wheat is looking rather thin and unpromising, but that the corn is doing well, and with good seasons, will give a good crop to the farmers.

We are pleased to learn from the same source, that the freedmen are working well, and filling their contracts with great fidelity. Money is represented as more abundant there than in the Eastern part of the State, as that section suffered little by the ravages of war. It is to be hoped that they will soon be restored to their wonted happiness and prosperity. So mote it be.

NORTH CAROLINIANS PARDONED.—The following prominent citizens of this State were pardoned on Friday last, under the first and thirteenth exceptions of the proclamation of amnesty: H. K. Burgwyn, J. G. King, W. F. McKessan, Alfred Williams, Gen. Wm. R. Cox, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, J. G. Cook, A. M. Lewis, Col. Wm. B Rodman, J. W. Hall, G. G. Lynch and G. W. Thompson.

BISHOP'S VISITATION.—Bishop Atkinson preached in St. Stephen's Church, Goldsboro', last Sunday morning to a large and attentive audience.

The Rite of Confirmation was administered to seventeen persons in the morning and evening of the day.

The health of the Bishop being still feeble, the sermon at night was preached by the Rev. Mr. Patterson.

PARDONS.—We are authorized to state that pardons have been granted to the following persons, whose petitions were found in the Executive office by Governor Worth on the 28th of December last.

Most of these pardons, at the request of Gov. Worth, for the convenience of the parties, have been mailed direct from Washington to the address of each of the parties pardoned, or to some person in their vicinity who will distribute them:

ANSON COUNTY.—Henry Morgan, W. A. Morten, H. B. Hammond, Rowland Crump.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.—(Sent to Luke Blackner, Esq., Salisbury), Joseph R. Neisler, Jacob Nirewalt, S. G. Scott, W. S. Archibald.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—O. S. Lindley, A. S. Riggsbee, John W. Riggsbee, J. J. Riggsbee.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.—E. J. Irwin, J. H. Pearson.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—B. S. Bitting.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—C. E. Allen, M. T. Whitaker, N. L. Stith, A. B. Stith.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—A. J. Heath, F. E. Mitchener.

LENOIR COUNTY.—Wm. Sutton, S. E. Loftin.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—J. C. Andrews, Zeb. Russell.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—W. J. Hays.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—Wm. McRae, D. McRae, T. J. Corbett, M. Costin, M. McInnis, S. W. Vick, Alfred Johnson, O. M. Lewis. (Sent to DeBrutz Cutlar, Wilmington.)

ORANGE COUNTY.—D. D. Phillips, Jno. C. McCown, George W. Jones, Merrit Cheek, Thos. B. Hill, W. P. Ward.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.—Jos. F. Newby.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—D. N. Patterson, B. F. Little, Miall Wall, John W. Leak, R. J. Steele, Jr.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.—J. Gilkie, A. J. Gilkie, G. M. Webb, Moses Wilkerson, E. Carrier, M. B. Freeman, John A. Robeson, L. A. Mills.

ROWAN COUNTY.—(Sent to Luke Blackmer, Esq., Salisbury) Thomas Barber, A. Henderson, Samuel Reeves.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Bobbitt, John Watson, J. B. Cawthorn.

WAKE COUNTY.—K. Jones, John Chandler.

WAYNE COUNTY.—B. M. Isler.

UNION COUNTY.—A. F. Stephens.

PARDONED.—We learn that John Williams, a freedman, convicted of the crime of burglary at the last term of the Superior Court of Law of Jones county has been pardoned by the Governor. This exercise of executive clemency on the part of his Excellency, was, we learn, based upon the united recommendations of the officers of the Court, and of the Counsel both for and against the prisoner.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Wadesboro' *Argus* that Harvey & Robinson, contractors for building the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad from Sand Hill in this direction, are making preparations to begin work without delay. They are getting the tools together, building shanties and laying in a stock of provisions. They wish to engage without delay the services of several hundred able bodied hands as laborers, and will pay good wages. Provisions will be furnished at reasonable rates.

On Saturday last, says the Wadesboro *Argus*, as per published notice, Messrs. Cole and Steele, of the Board of Directors of the Wil., Char. and Ruth. R. R Co., met in this place to receive proposals for carrying the mails, three times a week, between Sand Hill, the present Western terminus of the Eastern division of the road, and Charlotte. But one bid was made—by J. B. Askew. His offer was accepted, and the articles were drawn and signed on that day by the parties concerned.

We are glad to have it in our power to announce that we will, after the 15th of the current month, by the proposed arrangement on this route, have a daily mail, (Sundays excepted,) at this point—three times a week from Wilmington, and alternate days from Charlotte. From Wilmington the mails and passengers for this point to go through for the West will reach here at 10 o'clock at night of the same day they leave Wilmington, and Charlotte in twenty-four to twenty-seven hours from Sand Hill.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE BADGER.—The immense concourse of our citizens which accompanied the remains of our late illustrious fellow-citizen, the Hon. George E. Badger, to their last resting place on Sunday afternoon, testified to the strong hold which he had upon the veneration and affections of the community. The funeral exercises were of the most solemn and impressive character, and all seemed to realize the irraparable loss that society and the State have sustained in the death of this great and good man.

The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers upon the occasion, viz: His Excellency, Gov. Worth, Hons. Thos. Bragg and John H. Bryan, and Geo. W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, R. W. Lassiter, H. W. Husted and Geo. Little, Esqs.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We regreat to learn from the Wadesboro' *Argus* that Mr. Samuel C. Lindsley, for many years principal of the Anson Academy, died on Friday last. Mr. L. often spoke with pride of two of his former pupils—Maj. Gens. Ramseur and Hoke. Of the cause of his death, the *Argus* thus speaks: His health was always very delicate, and like one whose death we chronicled a few months ago, it was his misfortune to fall into the hands of certain rough characters who accompanied a celebrated Federal chieftain in his march through this section a little better than a year ago, who, in their lust for gold, subjected him to very brutal treatment and great indignities. The shock to his already weak constitution, was too great, and it gradually gave way until he was finally compelled to take his bed only to leave it a corpse.

LITERARY.—The commencement exercises of Concord Female College, situated at Statesville, will take place on the 21st of June. The usual commencement sermon will be preached by Rev. D. A. Penick, and the Literary address for the occasion will be delivered by Hon. Z. B. Vance.

The examination of the pupils of the Franklinton Academy will take place on Friday, June 1st. The address to the students will be delivered by Seaton Gales, Esq., of Raleigh.

THE HON. H. M. SHAW.—The remains of the gallant Col. H. M. Shaw, who fell in the discharge of his duties in the Confederate service, are reposing in Currituck county, in this State. He was an able defender of the rights of the South in the Congress of the United States, and surrendered his life in defence of those rights during the late war. We hope that the time is not far distant when the people of the first Congressional District of North Carolina will feel it to be their duty to erect a suitable monument over the now humble grave of this departed statesman, orator and hero.

Weldon State.

Most of the early planted cotton seed in this county is turning out very bad. This is owing more, it is said, to the rather cool weather we have had since the seed was put in the ground than to the quality of the seed. Many planters are plowing up and replanting.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

STILL FOR WAR.—The Danville *Times* states that a negro boy who waited on Captain Henderson, of the 13th North Carolina Troops, during the war, is the only person thereabouts whose voice is still for war. This boy wants to fight himself back into slavery,

COMMENCEMENT.—We learn from the Charlotte *Democrat* that Ex-Governor Vance has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the approaching Commencement at Chapel Hill.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON COTTON.—There was a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, in relation to the proposed increased tax on cotton by Congress. The report of a special committee remonstrating against any increased tax upon this staple was adopted unanimously.—Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Marvin and others warmly opposed any increased taxation, and were of opinion that the interests of the entire country, and the Southern States especially, would be injured by the adoption of the proposed measure.

THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.—The Government has finally determined to hold the gold claimed by the Richmond banks as belonging to them, some account of the seizure of which I have given already. The proofs seem to establish clearly that the gold belonged to the Southern Confederacy, and was on deposit with the banks, subject to the drafts of the Confederacy.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

ROW BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES IN BALTIMORE.—The First regiment of colored troops returned to Baltimore on Wednesday, and whilst passing through a section of the city a conflict occurred between some colored people following the soldiers and a number of whites. Blows were exchanged and firearms are reported to have been used, and one or two parties slightly injured.

J. W. Kellogg, a defaulter in the sum of $40-,000, late a Treasury Agent at San Antonio, Texas, along with his accomplice, was arrested at Memphis recently, on his way up the river.

LETTER FROM GENARAL LEE.—The "Stonewall Literary Society" of Petersburg, composed of young gentlemen attendant upon Mr. John E. Christian's High School, elected General Lee an honorary member. This letter is in reply to the communication informing him of the fact:

LEXINGTON, VA., May 5, 1866.

"SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st inst., informing me of my election as an honorary member of the Stonewall Literary Society of Petersburg.

"Please present to the Society my grateful thanks for associating me in their laudable design of self-improvement, in accomplishing which I can commend to them no more worthy example than his whose name they have adopted.

"Very Respectfully,
"R. E. LEE."

"C. R. BISHOP, JR., President."

From the Richmond Examiner.

"INDICTMENT" OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Full History of the Foul and Murderous Plot—Judge Underwood and the Conspiracy against the Life of Jefferson Davis—His Determination to Convict and Hang Him—How the Jury was Packed—The Character of the Men—The Radicals Howling for the Blood of Jefferson Davis—The Secret History of Judge Underwood and His Conspirators in Richmond.

The intended programme of Judge Underwood and his "Court" at Norfolk had been secretly forwarded to us before he made his advent into that city, but, as revealed to us, it was so base and villainous that we doubted its genuineness, and chose not to divulge it until we might wait and see if the real enactment would correspond with the story told us. Underwood has strictly fulfilled his engagement, and the seal of secresy having been removed from our lips, we proceed to give, as briefly as possible, a full history of the murderous plot to take the life of Jefferson Davis;

HOW UNDERWOOD PACKED HIS JURY.

Long before the meeting of his Court, "Judge" Underwood was secretly devising means by which he could muster a jury in this State who would be sure to execute his purposes, and find a bill of indictment against Mr. Davis. This was the first step in the game, and Underwood knew the importance of securing it; if this failed, all failed.—He was in consultation here with the "Ferret Club," and obtained from them a list of names of those who had already committed themselves by their antecedents and speeches (as will be shown hereafter) in favor of the hanging of Mr. Davis. This part of his programme being secured, he goes to Norfolk and sends his Deputy United States Marshal (a Mr. Duncan) to Richmond to summon jurymen, *a list of whom was furnished the Marshal by Underwood himself.* Upon that list were the following names:

HUNNICUTT.
FRANKLIN STEARNS.
JAMES E. LIPSCOMB.
WILLIAM N. TINSLEY.
B. WARDWELL.
B. DAVIS.
T. DUDLEY, JR.
W. FAY.

CHARACTER OF THE MEN FROM RICHMOND WHO SAT ON THE JURY.

The above list, as will be seen, (furnished the Marshal, we repeat, by Underwood himself) is headed by the name of Hunnicutt, editor of a dirty negro sheet published here, called *The New Nation*—an infamous, unscrupulous old villain, who has been anything and everything, from whiskey seller to preacher. Several years since he first made his appearance in Fredericksburg, with the aspiration of passing himself off as a Baptist preacher and journalist. His numerous antics induced the citizens of that town at first to imagine that he was a cracked-brained idiot. But it required not much time to prove to their utter satisfaction that he was cracked all over, and void of of all honesty. Latterly, he removed to Richmond, where he has shown himself to be a low, stupid hypocrite and knave. Here, Hunnicutt took the negroes to his embrace, and harangued them on Capital Square, under the shadow of Washington's statue, and his themes are negro suffrage, equality and miscegenation.

W. N. Tinsley is a Virginian by birth, but a brute by nature, who made a fortune out of the Confederacy by making bread for the soldiers, and then ran off for Europe, but—stopped in New York! This fellow Tinsley is of a good family, and his connections are very respectable, but they are ashamed of him. They feel that he has disgraced them, and they repudiate and disown him with the utmost indignation. A traitor to his kin, his friends, his acquaintances, his fellow-citizens and his State, he was justly considered by Underwood as vile enough for his atrocious purposes.

Next on the list comes Wardwell, the Yankee "cool icy man," whose blood is frozen by the thing he deals in. Wardwell was disqualified to sit on that jury, and Mr. Davis' counsel will have a perfect right to challenge the indictment he helped to frame, for he had formed and expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence, in these words, as can be established by the oath of a gentleman of this city: "If I was on the jury, that is to try Jefferson Davis, I would hang him to the first tree that would bear his form." This man holds a position as deputy under Humphreys, Collector of Customs for the port of Richmond, and is one of those double-faced impostors who have deceived Mr. Johnson, and whom, we trust, he will remove as fast as he learns their true characters. Mr. Humphreys is now in Washington, moving heaven and earth to secure his appointment, fearing that the President will not send in his name for confirmation. If President Johnson knew the true character of the man, and what a bitter enemy he is to his Administration and his policy, and how thoroughly he is at heart with the Radicals, Humphreys' head would soon be chopped off and in the basket.

The next of the willing slaves of the District "Judge" is Fay—"the culprit Fay"—an indigo blue Yankee, another deputy of Collector Humphreys; a man who could take the test oath, or any other oath, with equal indifference. He was sent to Virginia to eke out a jury, and he knew his part and performed it.

The fourth one is Davis, a full-blooded Yankee, who ran away from us during the war, and has since returned, without an invitation. He was a notoriously bad character previous to his flight, and his hegira has but added to his disrepute.—This Davis is what is called a jackleg carpenter, and he is eager for the job of building a scaffold for his illustrious namesake.

The next, but not least, of the five worthies from Richmond, who have made themselves accessories before the fact to the murder of Jefferson Davis, is old Dudley, a Yankee, who was too old to run off, being over the conscription age, and who consequently turned his attention to speculation during our great tribulation, and realized, it is said, a large fortune. He is a liquor merchant on Main street, an old resident of the city, and hates Mr. Davis because he is a temperate man, who lent his influence against the sale of ardent spirits during the war.

HOW UNDERWOOD MADE SURE OF HIS GAME.

In order to have in his hands none but pliant tools, Judge Underwood instructed his deputy marshal not to *enforce* the attendance of parties; he wanted none that would not be volunteers in the iniquity. See the cunning villiany in this.—Underwood was determined not to endanger the success of his plans by having any unwilling jurors. He had selected his men, but they would not be trustworthy if they were forced into service. The jury must be perfectly willing to do the job, or the whole plot might miscarry. This makes the conduct of those creatures who went to Norfolk and did Underwood's bidding even more atrocious and despicable, for it was *voluntary* with them, and they could have refused to attend. In fact, two of them did refuse to go—Franklin Stearns and James E. Lipscomb, and for this one good act they deserve much credit. They were the only two out of the whole list who had the manliness and good sense not to participate in this plot of Underwood.

THE JURYMEN SELECTED IN NORFOLK.

The Norfolk papers tell us that the parties raked up from that city to sit upon the jury were no better than those picked from Richmond. Speaking of them, the Norfolk *Virginian* says:

"We make the declaration, the truth of which will be attested by every respectable man in this community, that so far as the Norfolk men are concerned who were on that jury, a more unreliable set could not be found in this or any other community. Three of them are *deserters from the Confederate ranks.* Butler mitigated his infamy in this community, by fixing *perjury* on one of them. And another seeking a 'lower depth,' after he turned Union man, went into the business of running blockade goods into the Confederacy, and yet, as a juryman, took the *oath* that he had never given 'aid and comfort to the South.' This is a *true* bill against some of the men who are attempting to fix treason upon Jefferson Davis."

THE RADICALS PLOTTING FOR THE LIFE OF MR. DAVIS.

From the conspiracy of Judge Underwood it is very plain that he is carrying out, in letter and spirit, the programme arranged with deveilish ingenuity by the Radicals at Washington, and that Mr. Davis is to be executed, if men base enough for the purpose can be found. It is even whispered that between this and June an act of Congress will limit Executive clemency. Mr. Davis is to die, if Radical malignity, assisted by all the subtlety of demons, can attain that dire result. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* admits as much in the following paragraph of his correspondence:

"The indictment of Jefferson Davis by the Grand Jury at Norfolk, and setting his case for trial at Richmond in June, is *in strict accordance with the programme agreed upon here.* Judge Underwood is expected in the city to-night with the copy of the indictment. The trial of Mr. Davis will now undoubtedly take place at as early a day in the June session as possible, and will, of course, be conducted with all due farmalities, but as *all arrangements necessary to secure a conviction have been made, the result may be easily predicted. It is the settled purpose of certain men in high positions to have Mr. Davis executed, if it is within the range of possibility,* and that they are not slow in asserting that the people of the North will *never allow the interposition of Executive clemency.*

THE TIME OF TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. Davis on this true bill for "treason" is fixed to take place in this city in June. It may be, however, that Chief Justice Chase may adhere to his expressed resolution not to hold a court in Virginia or to aid in the prosecution of Mr. Davis until martial law is entirely revoked

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 12, 1866.

A Northern View of the South.

Mr. B. C. Truman, the special correspondent of the New York *Times* has at the request of President Johnson prepared a report of his observations and conclusions during his long journeyings through the Southwestern States. President Johnson has sent the report to Congress. It contains many truths so forcibly put that we extract some of them for the benefit of our readers.

Speaking of the sentiment of the white people, touching their relations with the General Government and the people of the North, he says, "the quietness, and even cheerfulness, with which the Northern people once yielded obedience to the rule of James Buchanan, whose administration they hated and despised, was an instance of *loyalty*, such as only American citizens could have furnished.

The North never rebelled against James Buchanan, nor seriously proposed to; but, I assert, without hesitation, that, now the war has swept over the South, there is no more disposition in that section of the country to rebel against the National Government than there was in the North at the time above referred to."

Speaking of the Confederate soldiers he justly says:

The rank and file of the disbanded Southern army—those who remained in it to the end—are the backbone and sinew of the South. Long before the surrender, corps, divisions, brigades and regiments had been thoroughly purged of the worthless class—the skulkers—those of whom the South, as well as any other country, would be best rid. To the disbanded regiments of the rebel army, both officers and men, I look with great confidence as the best and altogether most hopeful element of the South—the real basis of Reconstruction and the material of worthy citizenship. On a thousand battlefields they have tested the invincible power of that Government they vainly sought to overthrow, and along a thousand picket lines, and under the friendly flag of truce, they have learned that the soldiers of the Union bore them no hatred, and shared with them the common attributes of humanity. Around the returned soldier of the South gathers the same circle of admiring friends that we see around the millions of hearth-stones in our own section, and from him they are slowly learning the lesson of charity and brotherhood. I know of very few more potent influences at work in promoting real and lasting reconciliation and reconstruction than the influence of the returned Southern soldier.

In surmising upon the course of the Southern people in the event of a foreign war, he thinks much would depend upon the character of the nation with whom the United States was at war, and a great deal upon the action of the Government between now and any such event. Not one-tenth of the Southern people have any sympathy with England, and those not to an extent that would lead them to make any sacrifices in her interest. The South to-day hates England more vigorously than the North does, and the South as a people, is no more anxious for a foreign war than the North. There is, however, a certain floating population, at present largely disproportionate to its former numbers, consequent upon the general disruption of business occupations and habits of industry, caused by the war, that would be eager to enlist in any army, whether for or against the United States.

From actual observation, it is ascertained that thousands of the rank and file, and hundreds of their officers, would gladly enlist in the United States army against any and all foreigners, particularly if they could be allowed to serve under their old officers. The names of Gens. Hardee, McLaws, Forrest, Nichols, Jeff. Thompson, and others are given, as having stated that in case of a foreign war, they would offer their services to the United States Government in any capacity, even as a private.

Of the loyalty of the South and the *universal sympathy* of the people with the Confederacy during the war, he thus speaks:

It is my belief that the South—the great, substantial and prevailing element—is more loyal now than it was at the end of the war—more loyal to-day than yesterday, and that it will be more loyal to-morrow than to-day. It would be almost impossible to present the numerous and scattered evidences upon which I base this belief; but I entertain it in all sincerity, and believe it to be consonant with the facts. "No revolution ever goes backward," is a convenient but shallow truism: or, rather expressive of no truth whatever, since every revolution has its ultimate revulsion—partially, at least; and, just as certainly as for four years the mass of popular sentiment in the South was slowly solidifying and strengthening in favor of the bogus Confederacy, just so certain is it that, from the date of its downfall, that opinion has been slowly returning to its old attachments. For many years the dream of independence had been increasingly cherished and nurtured in the breasts of thousands; for four years that dream was a living fact, penetrating the consciousness of all, and receiving the sympathies of scarcely less than all; and then came the sudden and appalling crash—the awakening from this dream, to the unwelcome, but inexorable truth that the pleasing vision had vanished. As weeks, months and years steadily accumulate, the yearning for it will grow weak and inconstant. That dream will never be revived, in my opinion, never; and if I am satisfied of anything in relation to the South, it is that the great majority of its leading men have forever renounced all expectations of a separate nationality.

If I were asked to reconcile the above statements with the grossly palpable appearances that argue to the contrary, especially as seen in some of the late Constitutional Conventions, I would simply answer that this apparent contradiction is an inevitable product of human inconsistency; or, rather, the "consistency of politicians." For four years they found themselves required—most of them by preference, all of them by circumstances which they could not, if they would, control—to argue in favor of the right of secession and independent Government. It is strange how soon and how inevitably defence leads to conviction. I cannot say that when the Confederacy went down, there was not in all its borders a citizen who did yield it so much of allegiance as he ever gave to any Government; but I do not hesitate to declare that there were not five prominent politicians, *still remaining within it*, who could truly and conscientiously declare that they had not given it, first or last, their sympathy. It has furnished me an interesting branch of historical study to look up the antecedents of those men who, when our troops made their appearance, were forward in their professions of unwavering Unionism. Alas, for political human nature! Scarcely one of them but had either accepted an office under the Confederacy or signified his willingness to do so.

Of our social relations he remarks:

There is a prevalent disposition not to associate too freely with Northern men, or to receive them into the circles of society. Over Southern society, as over every other, woman reigns supreme, and they are more embittered against those whom they deem the authors of all their calamities than are their brothers, sons and husbands.—It is a noteworthy, enthnological fact, and one I have often observed, that of the younger generation, the Southern women are much superior to the Southern men, both in intellect and energy; and their ascendency over society is correspondingly great. However this disparity is to be accounted for, whether by the enormous wastage of the war, or otherwise, it nevertheless exists, and to its existence is greatly due the exclusiveness of Southern society.

We might go on to a much greater length, and extract from this report, matters of interest to our people, and we may yet do so. We have given enough, however, to show that the very bitter prejudices of Northern correspondents are wearing off. The course of the President is having its natural and legitimate effect, and the people of our section will yet be represented in their true light. Those who have misrepresented us heretofore, officially and otherwise, will have their own shortcomings canvassed, and the system of political espionage practiced upon our helpless people may yet be turned upon the heads of its authors.

The Unrepresented and the Misrepresented.

General Frank P. Blair, in a late speech at St. Louis, expressed the opinion that the Southern States, which are unrepresented in Congress, are better off than Missouri, which is misrepresented by Radical destructives.

We concur in this opinion. It is hardly necessary for the people of the South to interest themselves in the various propositions made for the admission of Southern representatives, for no party at the North advocates the admission of our representatives unless they can take the "iron-clad" test oath. The admission of such members would only be the shadow without the substance. Misrepresentation might be worse to us than non-representation. Such aspirants for Congressional honors, as announce themselves able to "take the oath," would, if we were simple enough to trust them, be greater enemies of President Johnson and the South, than the most extreme Radical.—The fate of Missouri would be the condition of other States under the present order of things.

Let us quietly wait until some party at the North advocates a *fair* representation of the South, before we express concern in the fate of propositions, all of which more or less, effect the disfranchisement of the South.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment."

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court for the District of Virginia, has rendered himself, if possible more infamous, in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, by his recent charge to the Grand Jury of his Court, which opened its session in Norfolk on Tuesday last. The jurors who appeared and qualified, were evidently selected because of political sentiments which made them aliens to the great body of the people of Virginia.

He congratulates them that if any doubt existed as to the liability of persons who were then subject to the parole agreed upon by the commanders of the armies, which had been contending in daily conflict, and which had been an unajudicated and embarrassing question, the universal concurrence of judicial and legal authorities has entirely relieved the Court upon the subject.

From the changed condition of the country, as the smoke of battle is clearing away, the Courts are more free to act in the administration of civil justice. The restraints of the parole having been removed by the proclamation of peace, it becomes the duty of the Courts to proceed in the investigation and punishment of the crimes which have been committed against the laws.

The leaders in the late rebellion are liable to be treated either as traitors or as public enemies, as they were undoubtedly both, by the laws of nations. He then defends the Grand Jury for the omission to find indictments against the greater criminals, as it was caused by the knowledge that the leaders had been previously indicted in Washington.—Since that time, however the Attorney General has published his opinion, that Washington is not the proper place for the trial, but it should take place in Virginia, where the actual offence had been committed.

The astute Judge then apologizes to the bloodthirsty appetite of the Radicals for the painful delay in instituting proceedings against the guilty rebels. This delay is attributable to his "deliberation, discrimination, caution and clemency," (Heaven save the mark!) "so that no unnecessary blood should be added to the torrents that have already soaked the soil of our devoted State," in humble "imitation of the great and good martyred Lincoln and in imitation of the great Ruler of the Universe," (the "great and good martyred" first, of course,) "whose judgments are slow but sure."

The noble Solon then launches off in a bitter, malignant and blasphemus tirade against his "devoted State," whose ignorance is so great, he says that the masses of the people "are not morally responsible for their participation in the late rebellion," on which account he thinks the "rich, prosperous, enlightened, happy, liberty and equality loving" people of the North, should make due allowance for their crime and wickedness, and the greater care needed in ascertaining guilt and inflicting punishment. "Ignorance may be no excuse for crime in a free government, but the truth is, Virginia has never had a really free government." Slavery is the cause of all this, the great curse of the South, and God has scarred the Southern section all over with the lacerations of war, "determined to write, with his own hand, his abhorrence of slavery." Then adds this immaculate specimen of judicial honor, with all the gravity of a veritable Jack Bunsby, in "an opinion as is an opinion."

To our shame and disgrace, it must be admitted, that so far as we are advised, every one of the numerous conflicts of races which have occurred in this State during the past year, has been the wanton and unprovoked work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and unresisting colored people.

This is spoken, be it remembered, under the sacredness of his judicial oath, to men also acting under obligations of as great dignity, in the very city where but a few weeks since, one of the most unprovoked and sanguinary outrages of blacks upon whites occurred as ever disgraced humanity.

After thus relieving himself, he pays a tribute to "the ever friendly North and its generous people," and our treatment of them which will make us the "by-word and scorn of the whole civilized world; * * barbarians and justly excluded from the sympathies of all christian men." True and loyal men must be protected against the persecutions of those fresh from scenes of treason and rebellion, who are pursuing their victims with most infernal hate, for no apparent reason, except their fidelity and devotion to the country.

He then breaks out in a brutal pot-house tirade against slavery and slave-holders, closing as follows:

"And worst of all and worst to be deplored" was the prostitution of our houses, the very heart and seat of domestic purity, the poisoning of which is fatal to all moral vitality, and death to public and private happiness. The subjection of the woman of one complexion to the wild fury of unbridled licentiousness, and as a consequence denying to the woman of our own complexion the holy rites of marriage, or making in thousands of cases those rites as much a mockery as a conscious traitor's oath, are proclaimed on every plantation in the bleached faces of the children of the slave woman, bleached by the blood of the first families, until hardly half our births were of lawful wedlock, and until it would seem that masculine virtue must be nearly extinct in the proud circles of the chivalric aristocracy of the State.

This picture, dark as it is, is not so black but that skillful artists may relieve it with the delicate touch of brighter colors, if they will only apply themselves vigorously to the work. The Yankee missionaries, those moral excrescences of fanatical generosity and intelligence, have an inviting field. Says the Judge:

Where there is so much vice to be reclaimed, ignorance to be enlightened and misery to be alleviated, we may hope the teacher and the missionary will come, and that a culture and refinement will yet be seen approaching that which now classes Massachusetts and New England.

Having placed the welfare of the State in the tender hands of these missionaries, this mighty man and wise judge turns his attention to the press of the State, and we feel assured when the editors of the Virginia papers read the following extract, they breathed more freely:

Since the adjournment of the last Grand Jury, the attention of the Court has been particularly called to our disloyal press, by the highest military authority of the country, with a view to the punishment of its treason and excitement to rebellion.

While concurring entirely with the Lieutenant General and the distinguished soldier and accomplished lawyer who commands the department of Virginia, in the propriety of abating, by military power, such papers, during the supremacy of martial law, and recognizing the distinction between liberty and licentiousness, after mature reflection, we doubt the policy of suppressing by the Courts papers treasonable as any even in this State.—Aside from an unwillingness to limit the freedom of the press, it is submitted that the cause of good government may gain more by the exposure of treasonable designs through the most disloyal press, than it would by punishment and suppression.

Alluding very briefly to ordinary matters, such as violations of laws, counterfeiting, mail robberies, &c., &c., he brought his low and bloody *harangue* to a close.

Careful as the Judge had been to pack his jury, this disgusting charge was too much for the foreman, J. Gillingham, who as soon as the Judge had concluded, rose and after making a few remarks explanatory of his calling, "As a man of peace and good will to all men," he respectfully requested the Judge to excuse him from serving on the jury, as he felt himself totally incompetent to handle the tools spoken of in the charge. "He did not know how to use them." The Judge held the request under advisement.

This is a sample of Southern "test oath" men. We have more to fear from just such "accidental" great men than we have from a whole Congress of Sumners and Stevens'.

The telegraph brings us the first result of this bloody charge—possibly the beginning of the end. Underwood seems desirous of imitating the conduct of him, who, to figure in history, fired the temple of Ephesus.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Senior editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* having been on a special visit to Gates county, made special inquiry into the condition of the freedmen and the operations of the Bureau in that section. He found affairs in a good state, everything going on quietly and harmoniously. Labor was in great demand in consequence of the very large number of blacks having left the county before and since the surrender—every person capable of labor, without distinction of color or sex, was in the fields, cultivating corn, cotton, &c. No discord, no collissions, nothing unpleasant had occurred in that particular county, and the impression was that the same state of things was general. In Gates county there is no regular Bureau, no army officer or soldier to *enforce* the law, every one readily acquiescing in the orders of the Commissioner or his Assistants. A citizen of the county was acting as Agent, who simply made known the requirements of the law, and everything went on without difficulty.

We concur with the *Sentinel* that it the plan adopted in Gates county had been general in the State, with Col. Whittlesey and the necessary clerks stationed in Raleigh, a vast expense and much trouble might have been saved, with superior benefits resulting. And we go further, and express the opinion, that, "without Col. Whittlesey and the necessary clerks stationed in Raleigh" more expense and trouble would have been saved and the freedmen much better off, though Col. Whittlesey, if we judge from the interesting intimations thrown out by the correspondent traveling with Generals Steedman and Fullerton, would not have been quite so well off. We venture the assertion that the Bureau officials throughout the South will be much more benefitted than the freedmen. Between the "sweat of the brow" of the poor negro and the donations of Northern charitable societies, some people will wax rich. A great many persons are engaged in extensive and profitable business with no stock in trade but "loyalty."

The War Upon the President.

The New York *Times*, speaking on the above subject, says quite truly that the war of words which Congress has waged from the commencement against the President, is taking another form. The Senate has so amended the Postoffice Bill as to deprive all officers appointed by the President from compensation! This aggression, it is well to remember, was wholly unprovoked. It is a wanton assault upon the President. Party feeling, in its most excited hour, never went so far. The large and enlightened majority in the Senate, highly exasperated with General Jackson, never thus encroached, or attempted to encroach upon the Executive prerogative. It did not occur to Clay, Webster, Ewing, Mangum, and other eminent statesmen, that the Executive could be ignored, or that Congress could usurp the authority of the President. Nor can power, thus abused, last long. Parties, like individuals, can squander their estates. Senators, with or without personal fitness or popularity, who have been exempt from responsibility while a common enemy absorbed all attention, will now be called to account. A sifting process awaits them. They cannot, as heretofore, secure in their places, hurl their anathemas and fly their poisoned arrows with impunity. Seats that have known them so long will soon know them no more forever.

New England's Responsibility for Slavery.

Judge Underwood in his late charge to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Norfolk, founds a most malignant abuse of his State upon the grounds of her former toleration of slavery, and considers the present deplorable prostration of the Old Dominion as a Divine judgment, God's expression of his abhorence of slavery.

If such be the case, what an awful condemnation must be in store for "intelligent, refined and civilized" Massachusetts, but for which and the other New England States, in all probability, slaves would never have been introduced into the South.

Such facts as are contained in the following article contributed to the *Journal of Commerce* from which paper we extract it, should at least teach the descendents of the slave-trading Puritans some modesty and toleration in abusing the South in reference to "the great sin of slavery." "The sin" certainly rests at the door of New England, and many universal suffrage fanatics of that section are now revelling in the wealth their ancestors accumulated by successful barters of New England rum for "human chattels."

As the article may open the eyes of some of our people, we publish it entire and recommend it to the careful consideration of our readers.

Massachusetts Slave Trade.

BOSTON, April 20, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Not only has the old Slave Pen been preserved almost, as it seems, by a special Providence, to teach the old Bay State a lesson of humility and shame for its own participation in the sin it now denounces in others, and a lesson of kindness and forgiveness towards those who were supplied with slaves from the coast of Africa by their own vessels and merchants, but the very *business documents and records* still exist, which give an insight into all the details of this commerce in human flesh and bones. The Massachusetts slave traders made princely fortunes, which have come down to their descendants, who now rant and roar in the pride of wealth and phariseeism against those who have renounced slavery forever, and generally with great cheerfulness and pleasure, though with immense sacrifices and in the face of extreme peril. Let kindness and magnanimity now be shown them, especially when it is remembered that these Massachusetts *buccaneers*, as they deserve to be called, carried the slaves to the very doors of the South, and almost forced them upon their acceptance, as the South was without ships and without men. Slavery might not have been established for a long period in the South but for this Massachusetts obtrusion of negroes upon it, and perhaps never. While it should be remembered that if the South abandoned slavery through the logic of arms, Massachusetts and all the New England States abandoned the slave trade only because it did not pay—arguments of equal moral value.

Among the old documents and papers which fell in my way are some of rare interest and instructiveness, which I will simply copy. The following is an extract from a letter of a leading Boston slave trader to his captain, about to sail for Africa:

BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1749.

Capt. Wm. Ellery:

The snow Cæsar is fully loaded and equipped for sea.—My orders are to you that you embrace the most favorable opportunity of wind and weather, and proceed to the coast of Africa, touching first, if you think proper, at Senegal, where, if you find encouragement, you may part with such part of your cargo as you can sell to your liking, and proceed down the coast to such ports and places as you judge best to dispose of your cargo to advantage, *so as to purchase a cargo of two hundred slaves*, with which you are to proceed to *South Carolina*, unless a peace should happen, or a good opportunity of coming off with a man-of-war, or some vessel of force, to the West Indies. In that case I should recommend the Island of St. Christopher, being handy to Eustatius, for the sale of your slaves. Buy no girls, and few women: but *buy prime boys and young men*. As you have often had the care of slaves, so I think it needless to say much upon that head in regard to keeping them well secured, and a constant watch over them.—Your cargo is good and well assorted. Your *rum*, I make no doubt, will hold out more than it was taken for, having proved some to hold out more than the guage. As you have *guns* and men, I doubt not you will make good use of them if required. *Bring some of the slaves this way* if not too late.

I am, with wishing you health, success and happiness, your assured friend and owner, ———.

The return cargo is given thus:

"In the hole, on board the snow Cæsar, fifty adult *slaves* and two children."

The captain did not excel so much in orthography as in negro-stealing. The following is a fair specimen of the captain's running account in his purchase of slaves while on the coast of Africa, and copied from the original manuscript:

Dr. the Natives of Anomaboe:

1770		Gals.
April 22	To 1 hogs rum	110
May 1	Rum	130
2	1 hogs rum	115
7	1 hogs rum	108
5	Cash in gold	5 oz. 2
5	Cash in gold	5 oz
5	2 doz of snuff	1 oz
		3 oz

Cr. Per Contra:

1770.		Gals.
April 22	By 1 woman slave	110
May 1	1 prime woman slave	120
2	1 boy slave, 4 feet 5 in	105
4	1 boy slave, 4 feet 3 in	108
5	1 prime man slave	5 oz. 2
5	1 old man for a *lingister*	3 oz

Probably he meant *interpreter*. What could equal the shame, as well as awful wrong? A human being bought for about 100 gallons of New England Rum! And all this without a blush in the agents and principals, and without a censure in the church or in the State of loving anti-slavery Massachusetts!

Here is another account by another hand:

BRIDGETON, Barbadoes, Aug. 15, 1859.

An account of what slaves was sold at public vendue belonging to Mr. Timothy Fitch, merchant, in Boston, New England, viz:

Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1759.—1 do., £5 12s. 6d.; 1 boy, £3 10s; 1 garl, £2; 1 boy, £11 04s.; 1 do., £20 05s.; 1 garl, £13 15s.; 1 woman, £17 5s.; 1 garl £13; 1 woman, £10 05s.; 1 boy, £13; 1 do., £10 15s.; 1 do., £18 05s.; 1 garl, £13 10.; 1 woman, £15 15s.; 1 man £21 15s.; 1 man £24 05.; 1 woman, £20 10s.; 1 do., £23 15s.; 1 man, £26 05s.; 1 do., £22 10s; 1 do., £8.

Pretty cheap, the article of humanity, ranging in price from $8 up to $131 25! It will be seen the estimates descended even to *pence* in human flesh and sinews! Sharp geniuses were these Boston slave-dealers.

Here is another account of Mr. Timothy Fitch's agent in Africa:

BENICIA ISLAND, Africa, June 11, 1759.

Account of what slaves on Mr. Timothy Fitch, merchant in Boston. Rescue.

138 men, boys, women and girls, &c.
1 child.

139
26 buried: in all till sold.

113

Privilege slaves belonging to William Elbery, factor, 4 men, 2 women and 2 boys. In the Hole 8 slaves.
Do. Marmaduke Marsterman, commander, &c., 1 woman, 2 boys, &c.
Do. Peter Gwin, chief mate, 1 boy, 1 slave.
Do. on freight, &c., 1 woman for West Indies, 1 child for do., &c., 1 boy for Boston.
In the hole, on board the snow Cæsar:
153
2 children.
155

According to the captain's showing, *one-sixth part* of these stolen Africans died in the horrors of the middle passage. I copy *verbatim et literatim*.

The *instructions* given by the Boston slave traders are so minute and so illustrative of the spirit and process of the trade, and withal so cool and unblushing, that they deserve a careful study.

BOSTON, Sept. 4, 1771.

Capt. Peter Gwinn:

SIR: You, having the command of my brig Phillis, by our order, are to embrace the first good wind and proceed to the coast of Africa, touching first at Senegal, and there dispose of such of your cargo as you can to advantage, for cash or prime slaves, and then proceed down the coast to such places as you may judge the most likely to dispose of your cargo and *slave your* vessel [i. e. load it with slaves.] As you will be very early upon the coast, you are not to take any children, and especially girls, if you can avoid it, by any means, and as few women as possible, and them likely; but as many prime young boys as you can get, from 14 to 20 years of age. Take no slave on board that has the least defect, or sickly. As you will be early, and have a choice, well assorted and good cargo, I make no doubt you will be able to pick your slaves. I had rather you would be two months longer on the coast, than to bring off such a cargo as your last, which were *very small*, and the *meanest cargo* I ever had come. You have half as much again cargo as you had the last voyage, and by a moderate calculation enough to purchase 140 or 150 prime slaves. What money you get at Senegal, you may keep till you see if you have occasion to part with it for slaves to leeward. Should you be so fortunate as to fair in at a good time, so as to slave quick with your slaves, and to be ready to come off by the beginning of February, at which time I think it is too early to go to *South Carolina*, in that case you may go to Monte Christo, and there dispose of your slaves, and purchase you a complete load of the best white sugar. If by accident you should be detained till June, upon the coast, I think in that case you had better come directly home to Boston. Your privilege is 4 slaves, your wages £3 10s. sterling per month, and your commissions 4 per cent.

I am, with wishing you a good voyage, and safe return, sir, your friend and owner,

TIMOTHY FITCH.

BOSTON, March, 1761.

Capt. Peter Gwinn:—This encloses a copy of a contract I made with Mr Pugeton, who came here from New York *to contract for a number of slaves* to be delivered at the Havana, where you are to proceed from the coast, and deliver your slaves to the contractors there, for which they are to pay for each slave in milled dollars at four shillings and six pence each, as follows: Size, for every slave, male or female, from four feet four inches and upwards, twenty-six pounds ten shillings sterling; boys and girls under four feet four inches down to four feet, twenty-one pounds sterling; and from three feet nine inches to four feet, seventeen pounds sterling, the milled dollars paid you in twenty-one days after delivery.

If you have any very old, grey, superannuated men and women, keep them close shaved, head and face, every day, and *well oiled up*, and make all your slaves look *as slick and well as possible*, before you go on shore. Write by all opportunities, and mind as I said before, to keep your slaves in good order, and before you go into Havana to shave clean, *and oil them and wash them up* that they may show to the best advantage. Make dispatch, and should this scheme turn out well, you shall have the new ship next trip the same way.

I wish you success, and am your friend and owner,

TIMOTHY FITCH.

Here is something as revolting as the Charleston slave-auction block, which drew such crowds and called forth such strains of eloquent denunciation, and wakened such cold thrills of horror a year ago in Boston. Human beings measured like cattle for sale; if not by the girt, by the height, and oiled up for the market! If Boston was not a slave mart to any considerable extent, yet she had her "regular lines" of slave vessels, which, from the superior skill and activity of Boston captains, were employed by the *profession* in New York and elsewhere:

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1769.

Capt. Peter Gwinn:

SIR:—You being appointed master of my snow *Fair Lady*, fully loaded and equipped for sea, my orders are that you embrace the first favorable opportunity, and proceed to the coast of Africa, touching first upon the windward coast, where I would have you dispose of your cargo if possible, and purchase your slaves, even suppose you give *one hundred and fifty dollars per head*. I mean prime slaves, and to have dispatch. But if you find that cannot be done, make what purchase you can down the coast, and rice your vessel, and proceed to Anamaboe, and there dispose of your cargo to the best advantage, and purchase a cargo of prime young slaves. You will observe that it is my advice to purchase as quick as possible, so as not to lay long on the coast, even suppose you give an extraordinary price. You have often lost your voyage by laying long on the coast. I would sooner have you deal largely with the factors, where you can have dispatch, and good slaves; and suppose you should give 20, 30 or 40 dollars per head more than with the natives.—Your privilege is five per cent. of the slaves.

P. S.—It is to be considered that 5 per cent. privilege is to be eight slaves.

Not only trick, but even direct falsehood, was resorted to sn the trade, which killed out morality as well as humanity.

BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1765.

Capt. Peter Gwinn:—

SIR:—This I hope will find you safe arrived on the coast; and as you arrive early and had a good assorted cargo, I hope you have met with good success. You have had *three months start* of Mr. Boylston's vessels, and I hope but few or no vessels were upon the coast when you arrived. If so, I make no doubt you will have sold most or all your cargo by the time you receive this, and your business so far finished as soon to leave the coast; for you must consider this schooner has a good assorted cargo for the coast, in every kind of article which you carried. It will be best for you to dispose of all you have upon hand as soon as possible after the arrival of *this* vessel. Capt. Ingraham sailed for Surinam the 19th of October. I hope you will be with him by February. You will observe to keep it as private as possible when you are upon the coast of Surinam, and send your mate up in your boat to inquire for Capt. Ingraham and John Welch. Your mate, when asked at the port or by anybody else, must say you are from *Madeira* or *Teneriffe* or *Fayal*. When Ingraham comes down to you you must run no risque in delivering the slaves. If you find any manner of risque go directly to St. Croix, and sell for cash and the best sugars.

This enterprising captain, whose vessel had so often crossed the Atlantic freighted with human beings torn from their homes and sold into slavery in South Carolina, Havana and Surinam, contemplated death like a Christian as he was about leaving Boston on another cruise to buy, steal, starve, oil, measure and sell men, women and children, as will be seen from the introduction to the will he made in 1763.

"In the name of God, amen, I, Peter Gwinn, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, mariners bound on a voyage to sea, but of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this writing to be my last will and testament. First and principally, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, relying on the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ for obtaining the remission of my sins and eternel life. My body I commit to the earth or sea, as it shall please God to order; and as to my temporal estate, I beqnath some," &c.

And the descendants of such men, whose blood runs fresh in their own veins—whose slave traffic erected the palaces in which their descendants live, and endowed the colleges in which the governors and others were educated, and erected the very churches in some instances in which the people preach and pray, cannot forgive others who have abandoned the traffic which was carried to their doors, and almost forced upon them by Massachusetts slave traders.

The County Court Clerk has been, for the past week, visited at his office by freed people, desirous of recording their marriages. Yesterday, however, he received a visit from two of the same class of people, of an entirely different nature. Instead of wishing the bands recorded, they were desirous of severing them, and thinking, (negro like,) that as they had had their marriage recorded at that office, they could also obtain a divorce at the same place. The wife, when she found she could obtain nothing towards accomplishing her object, serenaded the Clerk with a series of dismal howls, heart-rendering in their nature. The Clerk was affected (what man would not be) by this evidence of emotion and distress, and kindly directed the disappointed swain to apply for relief at the Freedman's (?) Bureau, that kind institution established for their especial benefit.

Jealousy, we learn, was the demon which prompted them to apply for the authority to separate, and strange to say, even fear was the cause of this action, he, the husband, alleging that he was in danger of being shot by his wife's admirers and she, in turn, declaring that she stood in jeopardy from her husband's female friends. We are sorry for the devoted (?) pair, but if they can obtain no relief from the Freedmen's Bureau, we certainly cannot give them any.

For the Journal.
MAY 8th, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The development of all our resources is a vital question to North Carolina now. We have little except strong hands and stout hearts to begin with, to be sure, but they constitute the basis of all wealth. Thinking it might interest your readers, I have digested the following table from the Census of 1860, showing the *manufactures* of the eleven Southern States in that year, and the relation which North Carolina bore to the rest. From this table it will be seen that in the number of manufacturing establishments, the cost of material used and the number of hands employed, North Carolina stood *second*: and in the amount of capital invested, the cost of labor and annual value of products she stood *fourth* on the list of Southern States. The annual value of her products was nearly equal to that of Virginia, Tennessee or Georgia—more than that of Louisiana or Alabama—twice as much as that of South Carolina, Mississippi or Texas, and more than six times that of Arkansas or Florida.

Most of our capital is gone, but the *material* to renew it is plentiful, and I think the enterprise will not be wanting. Let the people, therefore, be encouraged to renewed efforts, and build up their wealth on a basis that (not being supported by two legs), cannot be emancipated and wiped out by a decree. Yours, truly,

A. M. W.

Exhibit of the Total Manufactures of Each Southern State for the Year Ending June 1, 1860.

STATES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Cost of Raw Material.	Number of Hands.	Annual Cost of Labor.	Annual Value of Products.
Virginia	5,385	26,835,560	30,840,631	96,174	8,544,117	50,632,124
Tennessee	2,672	11,426,201	9,416,514	12,526	3,970,087	17,987,225
Georgia	1,890	10,880,875	9,986,532	11,575	2,925,148	16,925,504
North Carolina	8,689	9,053,709	10,308,795	14,217	2,689,441	16,678,698
Louisiana	1,744	7,154,172	6,788,093	8,789	3,083,679	15,587,473
Alabama	1,671	4,484,192	3,146,636	6,774	1,898,327	8,615,195
South Carolina	1,226	6,931,756	5,498,881	6,979	2,132,940	10,398,966
Mississippi	978	4,384,192	3,146,636	6,774	1,898,327	8,615,195
Texas	983	3,272,450	3,867,372	3,449	1,162,756	6,297,972
Arkansas	518	1,316,610	1,280,503	1,877	554,340	2,887,572
Florida	185	1,871,125	871,506	2,451	619,840	2,441,969
Total	20,631	95,974,585	86,543,152	110,721	28,681,195	155,531,281

For the Journal.

CORINTHIAN LODGE No. 230, A. F. A. M.,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., May 5, 1866.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to remove from our midst our beloved and much esteemed brother, JOSEPH RAMSAY, formerly of Plymouth, N. C., who died at his residence at Rocky Mount on the 27th ult.; Therefore

Be it Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother, this Lodge has lost one of its brightest jewels; the fraternity a distinguished and esteemed member, and the Church of which he was a consistent member, one of its strongest and most zealous members. His stricken brethren have the consoling reflection that he died in the triumph of faith, and has left behind him an example of godly life that will long live in the memory of the many who knew him. In the family circle, and around his own hearth-stone, his good qualities shone with their purest and softest lustre. No words can measure the bereavement of those who called him husband and father.

Resolved, 2nd, That the members of this Lodge tender to his grief-stricken family, their most heart-felt condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, 3rd, That the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow and family of the deceased, also, the editors of the *Key-Stone*, Wilmington *Journal* and Tarboro' *Southerner*, with request for publication.

Resolved, 4th, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

J. E. LINDSAY,
J. R. GREEN, } Com.
W. B. JORDAN,

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Preparations to Try Jeff. Davis—Tax on Cotton, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

It is undoubtedly true that preparations are now being made for the trial of Jefferson Davis before the United States Circuit Court to be held at Norfolk. The Grand Jury, lately charged by Judge Underwood, the United States District Judge, will probably find a bill of indictment against Mr. Davis for treason. But notwithstanding this, Mr. Davis will not be brought to trial unless the President should issue a proclamation withdrawing martial law from Virginia. Chief Justice Chase will adhere to his often-expressed determination not to try a criminal cause in a State where martial law prevails.

It appears probable that the House will concur with the Committee of the Whole in the clause of the Revenue bill taxing cotton five cents a pound. The fall of cotton will render the tax onerous and disproportioned to other taxes on productions. There is a spite against cotton-growers. John Randolph hated wool-growers, and said he would go a mile out of his way to "kick a sheep"; and the feeling in Congress against cotton-growing is of the same character.

The Reconstruction Committee concur with Mr. Stevens in the opinion that the constitutional amendment requires only the ratification of three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress; that is, nineteen. These are the only States which are to be permitted to vote for Presidential electors. Thus, if the views of the Republican leaders be carried out, the next election will involve the country in as great a calamity as that from which it was supposed we had escaped.

The Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mr. Steven's proposition for the previous question to-morrow at 3 o'clock, upon the report of the Reconstruction Committee, will be opposed by Republicans.

The Merchants' National Bank.

It is stated in a reliable quarter that the liabilities of the Merchants' National Bank are at least a million. It is not supposed that much will accrue from Bayne's assignment, as Baltimore creditors are preferred by him. There is probably nothing like current funds here.

THE LATE NORFOLK RIOT.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.

A Military Commission has been convened, by order of Lieutenant General Grant, and is now in session at Norfolk, for the purpose of ascertaining and investigating the causes which led to the recent riot in that city, on the occasion of the recent colored procession in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill. A number of witnesses have already been examined, and it is presumed the evidence will be quite lengthy.

The Commission met to-day, and will prosecute, without delay, its various examinations of witnesses. The proceedings will be conducted with closed doors, and the evidence will be submitted directly to Lieutenant General Grant.

The following is the order under which the Commission has assembled:

MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
RICHMOND, April 28, 1866.

Special Order No. 94:

In obedience to instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, a board of officers is hereby ordered to convene at Norfolk, Virginia, on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, who will investigate the cause and progress of the recent riots in that place, and all the facts connected therewith.

The evidence taken by the board will be recorded in full, and forwarded, with their reports, to these headquarters. The board is authorized to summon all persons whose testimony is desired. The post commander at Norfolk will render the board such assistance as they may require.—The junior member of the board will record its proceedings.

Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General H. T. Burton, Colonel Fifth United States artillery; Major Lyman Bissel, Eleventh United States infantry; Captain D. M. Vance, Eleventh United States infantry.

By command of Brevet Major-General Turner.

E. W. SMITH,
A. A. General.

MARRIED,

On Thursday night last, by Rev. J. H. Dalley, Capt. THOS. C. LEWIS to Miss MARION S. BANKS.
Fayetteville Presbyterian please copy.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday afternoon, May 11th, WM. J. GORDON, youngest child of James H. and Mrs. Maria L. Low, of New Orleans, aged 10 months and 22 days.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly